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SELECTED SOVIET MILITARY TRANSLATIONS

(No. 12)

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SELECTED SOVIET MILITARY TRANSLATIONS

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SUBMARINE SPECIALIST TRAINING

Following is a translation of the article, "Annoying Insufficiencies," by Sr. Lt. A. Khrenov, submarine navigator, published in the Moscow daily newspaper Sovetskiy Flot (Soviet Fleet), 23 December 1959, page 3.

Recently young seamen from a training podrazdeleniye came aboard our submarine. They were to replace veteran seamen discharged into the reserve. Despite the fact that the young specialists have not been with us long, we have been able to ascertain how well prepared they are for service at sea.

The genreal impression is that they are remarkable individuals. They are eager to stand an independent watch very quickly, and have mastered their specialities on the whole, fairly well. They demonstrate great effort and devotion to duty, and this is a guarantee that they, as those veterans who have left the service, will staunchly uphold the honor of the submarine service.

However, another thing is evident to us of the submarine. With a number of the young seamen there are serious gaps in their specialist training. We would like to discuss this matter.

It turned out, for example, that the navigation electrician, Seaman Shinkarev, was only slightly familiar with the log used on board submarines. In the training unit the seaman studies the old rotator log, but received only the most superficial information about the log which was long since adopted for submarines.

In the initial days, the young navigation electricians showed that they knew the layout (ustroystvo) well and could handle the gyrocompass and the sonic depth finder. However, the seamen encountered instruments on the submarine which were not in the classrooms of the training.

The difficulty of the officer which had such specialists placed in his charge is understandable. Of course, they are given a certain period to prepare themselves to man a combat station independently. But this period is not adequate since it is necessary to learn a great deal anew. It even happens sometimes that a combat station left by a veteran seaman discharged into the reserve, is, temporarily unmanned. With a number of young navigation electricians there is a lack of practical training. They are able to discuss in general terms the typical failings described in detail in the gyrocompass maintenance manuals, but cannot correct them in practice. This is explained by the fact that they worked very little with equipment during training. It is unfortunate that training units do not heed the experience gained in the organization of practical training for officer candidates at naval schools.

Concerning the young helmsmen-signalmen, there are also many things new to them aboard the submarine. We have long employed, for example, an anemometer of another, more advanced design than that which the seamen studies in the training unit. Even the signal light is dissimilar to the one introduced to them. The helmsmen studies steering and mooring equipment only the classroom. But what about practical experience? There was none, if one disregards the occasional unsuccessful visits to inspect the layout of a boat on the part of a group of 25 to 30 individuals. On a submarine, as is known, there is little room; not every device and instrument has ready access. Trainees in such a large group are more like tourists who hear some things but certainly do not see everything. The helmsmen-signalmen, in the range of their duties, must look after the boat's hull. Neither have they acquired the necessary practical skills for this.

We checked how the young helmsmen-signalmen handle the signal procedure. Several perform not, too badly under normal conditions during a calm sea and little wind when the salt spray does not get in their eyes. But under difficult conditions they make mistakes. The reason is always the same: the practical training of these seamen was in adequate. Moreover, the apprentices who came aboard were not trained with a projector signal light, which they encountered on the boat, but with a Klotik signal light. Consequently, they interpret the code sent by the projector signal light poorly. Thus, these specialists also require a certain time to qualify to stand an independent watch.

Why is the training of helmsmen-signalmen in the training unit not organized in the same manner as the training of radio operators. Their practical training in receiving and transmitting various texts completely satisfies the demands made of seamen in their first year of service. But even some radio operators who have come on board have not been trained properly in every respect. Among them are seamen who lose confidence at the radio set, having failed to master the operating instructions completely. Were they no facilities to given them a little more work with equipment during training? There were, the instructors were evidently afraid that the trainees would break some component, forgetting that a similar misfortune, in a rather different way, would be the result. The navigation device, the radio direction finder, is under the supervision of the radio operators. Yet the young specialist arriving from the training unit is not skilled in its use and does not know all the failures of the instrument that are possible. It is understood that, with the help of the officers, chief petty officers and veteran seamen, every young specialist will in time eliminate the deficiencies in his training. But we should like these gaps to be as few as possible. More precisely, we not only want this; it is a requirement for existence. It should become the rule that every seaman finishing training, with a minimum of additional instruction, can independently operate the equipment entrusted to him.

How can this be achieved?

The main thing, it seems to us, is that it would be better to combine theoretical with practical instruction in the training unit. The majority of study, particularly the practical, must be conducted with the trainees aboard ship. It is also necessary to equip classrooms completely with the equipment which the trainees will encounter at sea. The fear that in training practice someone will break something should be discarded. After all, it is possible to see that an experienced specialist oversees every small group of trainees.

Finally, we should not tolerate a situation in which seamen who are to serve on submarines are not properly familiarized with these boats during their training. Training units must have closer contact with boat crews, who should inculcate the young seamen with a love for the submarine service and introduce them to the glorious combat traditions of Soviet seamen.

To repeat, the replacements who have come aboard are worthy successors to those seamen who have been discharged into the reserve. But for the general good, it is necessary to express the wishes of the ships officers; in the training units, the improvement of young specialists training should be attended to.

SUBMARINE OFFICER TRAINING

Following is a translation of the article, "The Suggestion of Comrade Bezpal'chev is Correct," by Capt 3rd Rank P. Klevanov, staff flag specialist, published in Sovietskiy Flot, 23 December 1959, page 3.7

Rear Adm (Res) K. Bezpal'chev, in his article, "Respect the Young Officer," published the 23 October 1959, raised an important question -- whether it is necessary to give all young officers going to sea tests for independent command positions.

This practice, in our opinion, is really out of date. The tests are often transformed into long examinations extended over several months, in which excessive demands are made on the young officer.

By way of illustration, consider the test in submarine operation principles (ustroystvo). It is known that our submarine crews are always distinguished by a thorough knowledge of their boat. It doesn't come right away, however, but as a result of prolonged service on the boat. The program of tests in submarine operation principles is loaded with a mass of questions with an abundance of figures. Many of them are certainly not important enough to remember; and many are quickly forgotten. And in order to memorize these figures for the tests, the young officer is taken from his duty and has less time with the crew.

In our opinion, a young officer should be permitted to assume his duties on the basis of examinations taken during the period of practical

training in the fleet prior to graduation from school.

In this connection the question arises about the quality of the practical training period and the need for a thorough all-inclusive check of the trainee covering the practical aspects of the work.

One should always consider personnel undergoing practical training as future officers of aboat or unit. With this in mind we must approach the matter of conducting practical training. Not too long ago, on one submarine, Michman I. Muzylev underwent the practical training period. The submarine commander, the navigator, and the rest of the officers thoughtfully helped him in learning his specialty, the layout (ustroystvo), of the boat, and the duty organization. Comrade Muzylev took part in group political and athletic activities. The crew like the diligent trainee. The submarine commander petitioned for his assignment to this same boat after his graduation from school. And when the assignment came through it was simply not necessary, for Lt. Muzylev as was the rule, to take tests in order to command a group independently. Months should not have elapsed, before he was able to take the tests for the right to command a combat department.

It would be far more efficient to conduct tests, following the period of practical training in the fleet, which would be considered on the level of state examinations. The examination should be a thorough check of the practical skills and knowledge of the future officer. It is not necessary to check his training in general, but specifically on those points which the young officer will encounter at the beginning of his service.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Following is a translation of the article, "Aventurous Voyage," by Capt-Lt. D. Gerakimenko, published in the Moscow Daily newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), 27 December 1959, page 3.

A restlessness overtook him, a desire for a change of scenery. He approached his chief and said:

"Send me on detached service."

"Why?"

"Well, perhaps to get boilers for heating or to get ventilators. I'll go to Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, I'll help the Sevastopol Naval Construction Administration."

Engr-Col GAVRIKOV knew Maj IOFFE as a man with an expansive nature and irrepressible imagination. It was not the first time Solomon Maksimovich had traveled the length and breadth of the Soviet Union on a travel allowance. And although his peregrinations proved not always

fruitful, the travel funds were fully utilized. Incidentally, Solomon Maksimovich liked to render smamm services to his superiors. And now he was resolutely determined to do just that. Perhaps the engineer-colonel's heart wavered because of this. Making a wry face in the recalling an overexpenditure of travel funds, he nonetheless ordered authorization for Ioffe. Having put 2000 rubles in his packet, Solomon Maksimovich left for Moscow by plane.

In contrast to other people on missions who leave with a certain specific assignment -- who know where, when and with whom they must make contact -- Solomon Maksimovich was, so to speak, a "free agent." He was accustomed to set out on unprecedented trips and was not particularly disturbed when he was accused of squandering public funds. This trait of character caused Ioffe, nevertheless, a considerable amount of trouble. The officer personnel had more than once discussed this unassuming person. In one case when the matter even went as far as a reduction in rank. But Solomon Maksimovich was extremely lucky. He found superiors who closed their eyes to his indiscretions and he won glowing evaluations from them. Engr-Col Baburin wrote the latest fitness report on Ioffe several months ago. All the best words in rich Russian language seemed pallid to Baburin in characterizing his subordinate. He wrote that Ioffe is "a valuable specialist,... energetic, full of initiative, industrious. He works without regard for time. He is modest in his conduct."

And so our "free agent" is in Moscow. Before rushing in search of boilers and ventilators, he decides at the outset, to amuse himself. He was captivated by the lights of the theater Marquees, an aquatic presentation in a Moscow Circus, international hockey meets, and needless to say, restaurants.

The days in the capital flew by. What rare tobacos Solomon Maksimovich tried in the "Aragvi," what wines and cognacs he drank in the "Prag" and the "Yakor'". He failed in only one thing; he was not able to get the boilers and ventilators which were needed by the builders at Sevastopol'. At the Main Military Construction Administration, where Ioffe occasionally dropped in for an hour or so, such articles were not actually thrust upon him and he, in his turn, did not insist firmly in his requests.

Solomon Maksimovich even visited furniture stores in order to select a wardrobe, a server and a divan for his chiefs.. But is furniture really sold only in Moscow? Or in Leningrad or in Riga? The world traveler after a two-week rest in Moscow decided to depart for the banks of the Neva. Along with the travel money, which was fairly well depleted, there were nine thousand rubles received from the chief of the Sevastopol' Naval Administration for Construction, Engr-Col. Val'kovich. Aleksandr Pavlovich wrote Ioffe: "Please keep a personal watch on the shipping and packing of the furniture... Much obliged for the service rendered."

But Aleksandr Pavlovich was too quick with his expression of thanks.

In Leningrad, as in Moscow, while considering his orders, Ioffe whiled away his time between the theaters and restaurants. He managed to get to Riga for several days, where he requested Valkovich by telegram to extend his detached service, and once again returned to Leningrad. Yet after a couple of days, the happy wanderer was again seen in Moscow. In the guise of a tourist, the modest-in-comportment Ioffe flew into the capital in a TU-104 with his heart's delight, a restaurant waitress. On his return he looked at this depleted pocketbook sadly: both the travel and the "furniture" funds and even a good half of the money which was sent to him for the purchase of boilers had gone down the drain. Because of all these irritations, Solomon Maksimovich was so unnerved that he decided to request three days at the Pushkin one-day rest home.

The construction people naturally waited for the boilers and ventilators, and somebody for the servers and the soft chairs. But neither was received in Sevastopol'. There wasn't even the usual request for extending the trip. Solomon Maksimovich disappeared into thin air.

Only when 40 days had elapsed after Ioffe's departure did a doubt begin to creep into the minds of the authorities. For a long time, they fondled a report Ioffe had sent about the brilliant accomplishments of his mission and they were puzzled why Solomon Maksimovich himself did not make an appearance for such a long time.

Soon, still another traveler set out from Sevastopol'. They had sent Ioffe after boilers, and at the same time, after furniture, but this person was sent in search of Ioffe, and, incidentally, on official matters. He was not successful, however, in finding Solomon Maksimovich. More persons were drawn into the search. Telegrams and inquiries flew to the north, for which not an inconsiderable amount of money was spent. Finally after great difficulty, it was established that Solomon Maksimovich was staying in Leningrad where he was in dire need. Out of 20,000 rubles given to him on account and paid him by Comrade Val'kovich and other individuals who requested services, he had remaining one ruble, seventy-seven kopecks. On receiving a distress signal, the good chiefs sent two more officers to Leningrad for the man on "detached service." We shall not reproach Aleksandr Pavlovich Val'kovich for his inability to acquire furniture for himself. Undoubtedly he has already received his just desserts from his own spouse. But to reproach him and his deputies, comrades Gavrikov and Baburin, for their carelessness and gullibility, on their failure to value state funds properly, seems incumbent upon us.

We still have a number of benevolent uncles, who, without thinking, send those who desire a joy ride on lengthy trips at state expense. They willingly send them on detached service and are earnestly indignant when finance personnel interfere in the matter. Twice Comrade Gavrikov sent a written order to the chief bookkeeper to send money to Ioffe for the imaginary boilers. Who will pay for these by now gold-inlaid boilers?

ULTRASONICS IN SHIPBUILDING

Following is a translation of an article by Engineer Sh. Achkinadze, published under the above title in Sovietskiy Flot, 17 December 1959, page 2.

The installation of machinery and the assembly of pipelines and systems were being completed. In a short time, the ship was to go on a shakedown cruise. Suddenly fears arose that in bending the pipes their walls would become too thin and would not be able to withstand the pressure.

How is it possible to check the true thickness of a wall? The extreme bendings prevented direct measurement, and to drill holes for measurements was senseless since it was necessary to check a hundred points of stress. An ultrasonic thickness gauge mass-produced by our industry came to the rescue.

In practice, very often one must measure the thickness of a structural item or installation, access to which is possible only from one side (walls of boilers, pipeline systems, bulkheads). In such cases, ultrasonic thickness gauges are indispensable instruments. The measurement of a component can be taken when it is in use and in a wide range of thicknesses from one millimeter up to several meters. Also important is the fact that the measurement is taken without any kind of damage to the component.

As is known, sound waves are elastic mechanical oscillations which can spread in any environment, in gases, liquids, and solids. Their speed depends on the characteristics of the medium. The greater the resiliency of the medium, the greater the speed of sound wave diffusion. In the air, it is approximately 340 meters per second, in water about 1500, and in steel 5800.

Ultrasonics are encountered even in nature. Ultrasonic elements are present in the noise of the wind and sea surf. Many animals possess the ability to emit and receive ultrasonics (for example, the bat).

Similar to the light spectrum, sound oscillations have acoustical ranges imperceptible to the ear: infrasonics and ultrasonics.

The Soviet scientist, corresponding member, of the Academy USSR Academy of Sciences, S. Ya. Sokolov, was the first to propose the use of ultrasonics in industry. Thorough research of the characteristics and capabilities of ultrasonics showed that with their help it is possible to penetrate into the core of metals and other opaque substances, to detect the presence of foreign matter, to produce hard and friable materials to specifications, to rectify fittings, to prepare emulsions, etc.

The ultrasonic flaw detector has been widely introduced in shipbuilding and ship repair plants. It reveals the slightest cracks inside rough and finished components. Present Soviet flaw detectors will show in detail a small crack two millimeters in length, at a depth of five and more meters.

With the ultrasonic flaw detector (or reflectoscope), defects in forged and cast components and of welded joints in ship construction (cracks, blisters, porosity, foreign matter) are easily detected.

In ship machine construction, ultrasonic flaw detectors check the crankshafts, the turbine rotors, disks, and blades, the screw propellers, rudder-heads, cylinder blocks, base frames, and the propeller, drive, dead, and other shafts. With these flaw detectors the quality of particularly important welded joints in the ship's hull and in the steam boilers, and of other structural parts are successfully controlled. The high sensitivity of ultrasonic control permits detection of even those flaws which resist detection by X-ray and gamma-ray.

Of late, automatic defect warning devices are being employed, in the form of an attachment to the ultrasonic reflectoscope, which spares the operator from tiresome and monotonous work during voluminous and continuous control operations.

The measurement of ocean depths and the detection of ships and submarines is inconceivable without an echo depth finder and sonar instrument, based, as is known, on ultrasonic equipment.

By ultrasonics it is also easily possible to measure the level of the fuel and water tanks on board ship and of other closed tanks, including emergency compartments.

Ultrasonics are used not only for control and measuring purposes, but in many technical procedures, even in the assault against bottom fouling.

As is known, the fouling ships hulls reduces their speed and accelerates corrosion. Even here, ultrasonic devices come to the aid of the sailor. They are already in operation on many ships and have shown good results. For example, on the English liner "Manura," after 12 months' use of an ultrasonic device fouling on the hull was not detected, except for isolated spots in the area of the propeller shaft bracket. By this means, 236 tons of fuel were saved. The freighters "Breskiya" and "Saundem" were also equipped with such installations. After a six-month cruise, fouling was practically nonexistent. Similar instruments are also employed on the Soviet ships "Izhevsk" and "Fastov."

Ultrasonic magnetostriction oscillators, each of 100 watts' power are located internally on the subsurface hull area six meters apart. The installation must operate continuously from the moment the ship is launched at the shipyard. It is particularly important that it operate during anchorage, since the fouling process is accelerated at that time.

Ultrasonic installations are employed also to prevent the forming of scum in ship's boilers. The elimination of scum increases the capacity of the boilers to produce steam, reduces the expenditure of fuel, and lowers the demurrage of ships for boiler repairs. Experimental ultrasonic devices installed for this purpose have successfully passed trials on several ships of our fleet. For example, such an installation was tested in one of the boilers of the steamship "Olonets" of the Baltic line.

It was determined that after a year and a half of operation of the installation there was no scum formation in the boiler. Under the action of the ultrasonics any old scum becomes loose and easily removable. A similar device manufactured by the Leningrad Institute of Water Transport was tested on the steamship "Aleksandr Nevskiy."

Ultrasonic cleaning or "washing" of various components and assemblies of machinery, including such items for ships, is beginning to be used at shipbuilding and ship repair plants. The speed and thoroughness of such cleaning exceeds all other known methods. Therefore, ultrasonic cleaning baths, already being series-produced, are being successfully utilized for degreasing and preparing parts prior to electrochemical plating. In this way, the cleaning time is reduced many times.

With the aid of ultrasonics the process of electrochemical plating, itself is accelerated to a significant degree (three to five times); therefore, the electrolytes in galvanic baths are subjected to ultrasonic action.

With every year, the techniques of ultrasonics are extended further in the various branches of the national economy. With their aid, certain food products are produced: soiled fabrics are cleaned; paint and rust are removed from parts and smoke and dust from the air, holes are drilled in metal parts, in glass, and ceramics; the growth of plants and the germinating power of seeds are increased; and people are cured. It is interesting that ultrasonics, as the experiments of Soviet scientists have shown, permit excellent welding to be done, not only for all types of metals, but also for parts made of plastics and polymers, a fact which is very important since these materials are being used more extensively in industry and ship construction. The resolutions of the June 1959 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, fulfillment of the historic tasks set forth by the 21st Party Congress, call for very extensive utilization of ultrasonics in the national economy.

There is no doubt that the leading innovators of the fleet will find still more fields where ultrasonic techniques can be utilized aboard ships and at shore bases.

[An illustration accompanying the above article showed an apparatus described as an "ultrasonic defectoscope, type UZD-NIIM-5."]

NEW SOVIET HELICOPTER

[Following is a translation of the article, "For Air Travel," by Yu. Dmitriyev, published in Sovetskiy Flot, 17 December 1959, page 4.]

The helicopter which landed recently at one of the outlying Moscow airports is not like its younger brothers. Over its oblong light-blue fuselage whirred not the customary one but two rotors, like the wings of a gigantic bird. Yesterday we had occasion to meet the group of engineers, technicians, and workers who constructed this remarkable machine.

Chief designer I. A. Erlikh, inviting us on board the helicopter said with a smile: "This aircraft is already familiar to journalists. In many newspapers it was reported how one model of this helicopter in the summer of 1959 helped people engaged in construction.

Yes, we had already heard about this helicopter-turned-worker many times. In June, for example, when there was urgent need to replace the wooden trusses over the hall of the Ekaterininskiy Castle in the city of Pushkin. The work was accomplished in a short time with the aid of this helicopter. In place of the wooden ones, 11 metal trusses were installed, each weighing 1.8 tons. Helicopter pilots also rendered invaluable aid to the builders of the gasline between Serpukhov and Leningrad. For the first time in the history of the field, a helicopter laid a large number of gas line pipes over an almost impassable swamp area.

"But this version of the helicopter" continued Erlikh, "is designed for passenger air travel."

The design group achieved a maximum of comfort for flight passengers. We climbed on board the helicopter by the accommodation ladder, which also serves as the door. In a small vestibule are hangers for coats and shelves for headwear.

In this same place a control panel is installed through which a passenger from any seat can call the steward. And the steward himself, utilizing the panel, at any moment will communicate with the crew or will switch on the ventilating system if the need should arise.

The most attractive place in the helicopter is a spacious club compartment, finished in good taste. There are soft comfortable seats here. On the ceiling and walls is dark grey upholstery made out of handsome, durable plastic material. On the floors is a soft carpet also made out of plastic. For each seat there is a large window, a meter in diameter, with double glass. The tourist can see, as if from a train window, the terrain rushing past below. In the aircraft there are also cabinets for provisions, a water closet and lavatory.

In contrast to other helicopters, this aircraft has excellent soundproof qualities. In flight, the passengers, without raising their voices, can converse and exchange impressions.

The leading engineer, B. M. Alenikov, who participated in the construction of the helicopter, spoke of its excellent aeronautical qualities. It has two powerful aviation engines which drive two lift rotors. If one of the engines goes out of operation in flight, the other engine continues to turn both propellers. By this means, flight safety is attained.

The new helicopter can develop a speed up to 180 kilometers per hour. Its load capacity is up to four tons of commercial freight. By rearranging the club compartment the helicopter would be able to accommodate up to 30 passengers.

The high quality and workmanship of all the appointments of the helicopter with which it is finished attract attention. We found out, with interest, that each part was manufactured by hand in the design bureau. For example, Engineer Alenikov, together with employees Molodtsov fitted the windows and leading designer Metelkin proposed the original design for the tables in the club compartment.

The new helicopter is a comfortable, flying coach, ready to receive its first passengers.

PROTECTION OF SHIPS AGAINST ELECTROCORROSION

Following is a translation of an article by Engr-Capt 1st Rank P. Degtyarev, published under the above title in Sovetskiy Flot, 15 December 1959, page 2.

Significant economy of means and materials can be gained by an effective struggle to preserve equipment from corrosion and increasing the period between repairs and the service life of ships and vessels.

Sometimes, however, particularly during repairs afloat, when electric welding is being done, but also when the ship is at anchor, proper attention is not devoted to the protection of the submerged part of the ships from electrocorrosion. With the failure to comply with the rules for performing welding work the current can pass through the hull, causing electrolytic dissolving of the metals from the ships skin.

The current passes into the water in places where the metal makes direct contact with the water. Where the paint is partially gone, a high-density current is formed and the metal is subjected to very intensive electrocorrosion. Such local corrosion, characterized by uneven and severe wear of the metal, in some cases leads to the necessity of changing entire plates.

The following experiment was performed by specialists. A current of 4 amperes was passed through a plate submerged in sea water on which there remained an unpainted area 14 millimeters in diameter. After 45 minutes, a corrosion pit 2.5 millimeters deep was formed on this area.

In just what situations does current pass through the hull to the water? Such a phenomenon arises when electric welding is conducted on a single-wire circuit or from a ship's generator (with a cable in the water). There are losses of current into the hull when power is being supplied from shore when at anchor; when rheostats are being operated during a test of the ship's generators; and if there are stray currents in a basin at a shipyard or at a place of anchorage.

The most current passes through the hull into the water during welding operations. During welding with direct current on a single-wire circuit, when the generator is on shore, almost all return current passes through the hull, the water and the ground to the negative pole of the generator. In such a case all bare areas of the hull are subjected to strong electrocorrosion. The passage of current through the hull is easy to eliminate here, negative pole of the generator being connected by a cable to the hull.

This is sometimes not done because no one wants to lay a second cable over to the ship. At the enterprises where the chief engineers are comrades Golovenko and Nazmutdinov, until recently welding has been done by single-wire circuit.

At the shipyard where Comrade Ferin, is chief engineer a return cable was hooked to a support from which the paint was not well removed. Such a connection did not make a reliable contact. The return current actually went through the hull and the water as with a single-wire circuit. At another installation mooring lines were used as a reverse cable, providing an unreliable contact.

Nor is the possibility of corrosion obviated when the welding is done simultaneously on two ships from a generator located on shore if a return cable is fed only from one ship. To avoid corrosion in this case, it is necessary to make an electrical connection between the ships. But it is more effective to install the generator on that ship on which the electric welding is being done.

The loss of current when power is being supplied to the ship, from shore, as in the case of electric welding on a single-wire circuit, leads to the passage of current through the hull into the water, causing intense electrocorrosion. Ships personnel are warned always to be careful that the power supply is connected with two wires which are insulated.

By measuring the difference between the potential at the ship's hull and the shore, it is easy to determine the loss of current and therefore, the electrocorrosion. For example, measurements taken at Baltiysk showed that the difference in potential in a number of cases amounted to 340-500 millivolts, over a distance of one meter from shore with a tolerance norm of 30 millivolts. The underwater part of ships, under conditions, would soon be ruined.

Often when ships are in dock and severe corrosion of underwater parts is detected, attempts are made to explain this phenomenon by blaming the bad quality of paints. Of course, this is also a possibility. However, in a number of cases, poor attempts by the crew to counter electrocorrosion are the reason for the rapid deterioration of the hull.

Operation of a rheostat not aboard ship leads to part of the current at the positive terminal, getting to the hull via the water and returning to the minus negative terminal. At such spots, electrocorrosion appears. Therefore, for testing ship generators, only rheostats installed on board, or if on shore, insulated from the ground, should be employed.

For the protection from stray currents in berths, the hull is safely grounded when ground wires are put on shore from the bow, from the mid-section and the stern. The distance between the wires should not exceed 30 meters; if necessary additional lines are made fast between the mid-section and the bow and stern. In a stern anchorage, at least two wires are fastened to the ground. Vessels alongside each other (up to 15 meters apart) should also have wire connections between them.

Utilization of ground wires deters electrocorrosion of the hull caused not only by stray currents but also by currents lost power is being supplied from shore. Experience shows that for a reliable grounding a ground rod should be installed.

A correctly organized effort against electrocorrosion will help to lengthen the service life of ships and boats and permit economies of state funds and materials.

OFFICER LEAVE

Following is a translation of the article, "Just in Case", by Capt 3rd Rank I. Geleverya, published in Sovetskiy Flot, 13 December 1959, page 3. The article is preceded by a letter to the editors from Maj L. Igon'kin.

Dear Editor:

In April 1959 I was given my regular leave. According to the decision of the medical commission, I went to one of the Crimean sanitariums for treatment. But on the very first day, I was recalled to my duty station. My rest was interrupted, the sanitarium pass expired, and my treatment was postponed for an indefinite time.

At the same time all the members of my crew were called back from their leave with me. But the most irritating thing in this series of events was the fact that, having returned to our unit, we were convinced that there was absolutely no need to call us back from leave. All of this was done solely out of overcautiousness.

The question arises, will we be given a second travel authorization and time to travel to the place where we will spend the remainder of our leave? -- Maj. L. Igon'kin.

When this letter was discussed, many officers expressed the view that it broached a very important and topical question -- the guarantee of an uninterrupted rest to the officer.

Consider the case of Maj Igon'kin. In matters of flying, he is no novice. He has to his credit many years of difficult work with modern aircraft. Rest for this officer is authorized and necessary in conformance with the normal course of duty. Moreover, the medical com-

mission prescribed sanitarium treatment for him. But Igon'kin's hopes for a good rest were not to come true. A telegram with a categorical order to interrupt his leave disrupted his plans.

There is no argument that there can be cases when a situation forces the recall of officers from leave. But the reasons for recall without dire need are completely inexplicable. But this is exactly what happened to Major Igon'kin and members of his crew. They were recalled only because members of the staff were expected to arrive to inspect the unit. And, although the major's immediate superior considered that there was someone to replace those on leave, that to interrupt their rest and treatment was unwise, they were recalled "just in case."

The facts show that this is not the only case. Officer Shapochkin was also recalled from leave. He arrived at his garrison nine days before the end of the time given him for a rest in order to attend to domestic personal affairs, particularly to prepare his apartment for the winter; but he was called back to duty right away.

"But if the officer had returned to garrison exactly on the last day of his leave, would it have been possible to manage without him?" we asked.

"Well, of course, we would have managed", was the answer.

They are accustomed here to recall officers from sanitariums and rest centers for any reason, or to delay their authorization for leave. If an inspection team is expected to arrive, no one goes on leave, and those who are on leave are quickly recalled to their duty station before the end of their leave; if it is necessary to prepare for a party of Komsomol activists meeting, the same story is repeated. "Recall to duty" -- "Delay authorization of leave" -- these phrases have become as common as "Tomorrow a flight is scheduled."

"But try to speak against this practice, and on the spot, they will charge you with indifference to your duty," said one pilot.

Serious miscalculations are evident in the planning of officers' leave, particularly for flyers. Schedules are drawn up annually, in January. But during the year changes are made, the majority of which cannot be justified. So it was this year also. For Lt. Col Tat'yanin, for example, leave was planned in September. Knowing about this, the officer went to the medical commission and got a pass to a sanitarium. September came, but he and half his crew were refused authorization for leave. The reason was still the same: "just in case".

A considerable number of officers in the unit, like Tat'yanin, still have not have leave this year. When they will take leave is not known. This means, in violation of the procedure established by the Minister of Defense, leave for some crews will be postponed to next year.

The process of postponing leaves for officers to another year has dragged on here for a long time and has led to unpleasant results. Maj. Bakasov, a political officer, for example, in 1957 got approval for leave six times and all six times at the last moment it was "recommended" that he remain on duty. The year passed without leave; thus,

the next year, Bakasov was away from the unit for a period of four months. This year he is again going without leave, meaning that in 1960 he will not be in the unit again for an extended period. There is no need to talk of the harm in such a practice, when a person is first refused the benefits of leave, then is away from duty for a long period. Evidently many officers will find themselves in this position, having been given authorized leave in time for this year.

The planning and assigning of leave is not a simple matter. We are discussing a very important question: the planned development of the military proficiency of officers, and the preservation of their health. It is no accident that Officer Tat'yanin talking about his subordinates -- experienced flyers and veterans of the unit -- mentioned that several of them are beginning to have "trouble with their health." It is not the demanding flight duty along that is telling on these officers, but also the fact that many of them do not have the opportunity to enjoy the timely benefits of sanitarium treatment for recovery of their strength and health.

For any officer, and particularly for a pilot, whose assignment is particularly demanding, it is impossible to serve for an extended period without a complete rest. Unfortunately, this is forgotten here.

NAVAL AVIATION TECHNICAL MAINTENANCE UNITS

Following is a translation of the editorial, "Alignment on the Leaders!" published in Sovetskiy Flot, 29 November 1959, page 1.

In the drive for fulfillment of the flight training plan and for the fullest utilization of each aircraft, a major role belongs to the technical maintenance podrazdeleniya of aviation chasty. The number of aircraft ready for operations, and, consequently, the intensity of combat training in the air and the general combat readiness of an air chasty depends a great deal on how swiftly and reliably planned preventive inspections and repairs are carried out in groups handling adjustment maintenance. This year, a majority of aviation units of the Navy have utilized their aircraft much more effectively. Every torpedo plane, bomber, fighter, and reconnaissance plane on the average flew significantly more hours than last year. Much credit for this belongs to the personnel of technical maintenance podrazdeleniya. They reduced the time for adjustment operations considerably and raised their quality.

Socialist competition, which has rapidly developed in all technical maintenance chasty in Naval Aviation, played a decisive role in raising the productivity of labor and the quality of adjustment maintenance.

Following the lead of personnel of the Technical maintenance chasti headed by the communist Panov, who appealed to all naval aviators to ensure the further enhancement of their units' combat readiness and to guarantee the faultless operation of materiel, the supervisors and party organizations in a majority of technical podrazdeleniya have been able to mobilize personnel for the achievement of new successes in the fulfillment of their military duty.

The introduction and standardization of progressive methods for performing labor-consuming operations, a new distribution of specialists and the drive for the utilization of control and measuring devices to check components without removing them from the airplanes, enabled leading technical maintenance chasti to significantly reduce, at times by half, the time which aircraft spent at adjustment areas.

The commander in chief of the Navy notes in his order on the results of the competitions for the best naval aviation technical maintenance chasti and training base for 1959, that significant work was performed in chasti in improving laboratories for carrying out adjustment operations on aviation equipment, and that progressive operational methods were widely introduced. New training bases and classrooms were prepared and existing ones were fitted out with displays,

Participating in the competitions, Officers sergeants, and seamen of technical podrazdeleniya accomplished a vast amount of work. after the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which appealed to all Soviet citizens to intensify the struggle for technical progress, the aviators, under the direction of their commanders and party organizations planned concrete measures for greater utilization and of greater care for their aircraft and for the development of innovation. Leading experience began to be better publicized. This played a major role in curtailing waste of effort in adjustment maintenance and in raising its quality. In creating new testing and measuring instruments, mockups, test stands, and displays for training classrooms and laboratories, engineers, technicians and aviation specialists exhibited much creative initiative.

The technical maintenance unit headed by Maj Tech Serv Rytov achieved a particularly large measure of success in the competition. The honorary title, "of Best Technical Maintenance Unit in Naval Aviation" was conferred on this unit. The personnel of a podrazdeleniye were awarded a transferable prize and money prizes. It should be noted that the technical operations chasti headed by Officer Rykov is retaining the "Best in Naval Aviation" title for a second year.

This friendly and united group is famous for its high level of discipline and organization. For the entire year the officers of the podrazdeleniye had not a single instance when disciplinary action was imposed. As a result of the widespread development of socialist competition here, adjustment maintenance was accomplished, as a rule, ahead of schedule. The personnel made, with their own efforts, dozens of test stands, instruments, and other devices facilitating the efforts of technical personnel and helping to achieve high quality in the checking of equipment.

High productivity of labor and excellent quality of work is characteristic for the technical maintenance podrazdeleniya which won first, second and third places in the competition. The expenditure of time, in these units on basic adjustment operations is already lower than the norms stipulated for 1960. For the whole year, there was not a single reject of materiel through the fault of the technical personnel.

By order of the commander in chief of the Navy, the honorary title of "Best Naval Training Base" and first-class transferable prize is held by the chasti commanded by comrade Kalinichenko, through the efforts of officers, sergeants and the seamen, classrooms and training rooms literally for all courses, including a medical classroom, were constructed in this unit. In all of them there are full complements of the required charts, mockups, cutaway models, assemblies, and many other training aids.

The commander in chief of the navy also awarded titles of best adjustment maintenance in naval aviation on aircraft and engines, aviation equipment, radio and radio technical equipment and aircraft armament. A number of commanders and chiefs were commended for skillful supervision of podrazdeleniya and for initiative in setting up technical training bases. The commander in chief gave the order to continue the competition in 1960.

The results of the competition show what rich possibilities there are in the chasti for the further improvement of adjustment maintenance and training bases. In the new training year, commanders and party organizations of the technical maintenance podrazdeleniya must to attain a further reduction in the expenditure of labor in adjustment maintenance and a raising of its quality. This can be achieved by competing in the competitions and developing socialist competition, and by steadfastly inculcating in personnel a high sense of responsibility for flight safety, for strict observance of military order, and precise fulfillment of every requirement in the instructions and regulations on the care of equipment. It is also necessary to strive for the introduction of new forms of labor organization, in particular the introduction of the shift, mechanization of labor-consuming processes, better utilization and construction of new instruments and devices for checking of components without their removal from the aircraft. Our training bases must become centers of technical propaganda, and assist all personnel to master contemporary equipment more expertly, to widen their theoretical horizon, and to perfect their practical skills in operating combat equipment on land and in the air.

The further improvement of the operations of technical maintenance units and the improvement of training bases will help pilots in attaining the heights of mastery and in raising the combat readiness of naval aviation chasti and podrazdeleniya.

BLACK SEA FLEET PARTY CONFERENCE

Following is a translation of the article, "Combat Readiness Will Be Still Higher -- Said Delegates of the Black Sea Fleet Party Conference," published in Sovetskiy Flot, 28 January 1960, page 2. Authors of the article were, Col. M. Zimenkov, Lt. Col. V. Lagoshnyy, Lt. Col. K. Komissar, and Capt. 2nd Rank. F. Proshin.⁷

Center of attention: Resolutions of the Session

With each day the political activity of personnel of the Black Sea Fleet grows, spurred on by the resolution of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and by the Address of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev at this session. At rallies held aboard ships and in units and at officer activists' meetings, Black Sea Fleet personnel unanimously approved the wise policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the resolution of the session on a new significant reduction of the armed Forces.

This resolution was the focal point of attention at the fleet party conference which came to a close the day before yesterday. It permeated all the speeches of the delegates and the main address given by Vice-Adm. N. A. Torik, member of the Military Council and chief of the fleet Political Administration, "On the State of Party-Political Work and Measures for its Improvement in Light of the Requirements of the 21st Party Congress and October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

"In response to the resolution of the session," emphasized delegate Comrade Savel'yev, personnel of our base are making new socialist pledges directed toward further enhancing the combat readiness of ships and podrazdeleniya and strengthening discipline and organization.

Vice-Adm V. M. Grishanov, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, spoke about the tasks of Commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations in connection with the resolution of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"It is important, he emphasized, "that each serviceman know about the resolution of the session and understand thoroughly the necessity for a significant reduction of our Armed Forces. A considerable amount of work in explanation is required. It is essential that all supervisory personnel of the fleet take an active part in this activity. Particular attention ought to be devoted to explaining that seamen, petty officers, and officers transferred to the reserve should go into the sphere of economic production.

Comrade Grishanov also dwelled in detail on the necessity for enhancing the organizing activities of the commanders and political and party organizations, and on their tasks in further improving combat training, strengthening of discipline and prescribed order, and eradicating violations.

The fleet personnel are bound by ties of strong indissoluble friendship with the republics, krays and oblasts in the Black Sea area. The fleet party conference with a vivid demonstration of these ties. In attendance were secretaries of many local party committees and chairmen of executive committees of soviets of workers' deputies. They told the conference about the selfless efforts of works and kolkhoz members in making the 7-year plan a reality, about the prospects opening up for the personnel going into the reserves.

V. G. Komyakhov, first secretary of the Krymskaya Oblast Committee Communist Party of the Ukraine, spoke about the need for a further strengthening of the ties between Black Sea fleet personnel and laborers, and about the considerable amount of work which the party committee and Soviet Organs must carry out jointly with the commanders and political organs for the placement in labor of seamen, petty officers, and officers going into the reserve.

Pledge of Further Successes

In his address at the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev said, "The reduction of the army in numbers, will not hinder us in keeping the national defense at the required level... Reducing the armed forces quantitatively will not lessen their fire power; on the contrary, it will increase many times qualitatively."

This position was particularly emphasized in the addresses of the party conference delegates. "The numerically reduced personnel complement", Adm V. A. Kasatonov, Commander of the Fleet, in his address, "must even more resolutely improve its training, keep its combat equipment in constant readiness, manifest extreme vigilance, and strengthen discipline and organization. Not losing a single minute, it must, with all its energy and persistence, drive for the fulfillment of the combat and political training plans, and the tasks set by the Minister of defense of the USSR.

Concrete and purposeful party political work plays a major role in the struggle for a high level of combat training and the inviolable order prescribed on board ships and in units. As noted in the main address and in the speeches of delegates, after the 21st Party Congress and the October 1957 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, party-political work in the fleet improved considerably. Guided by the Instructions on Soviet Army and Navy Political Organs and by the Instructions to Party Organizations, the political organs and party organizations began to concern themselves more deeply and knowledgeably with aspects of education and personnel training to better educate seamen in the

spirit of conscientious military discipline, adherence to principle, and irreconcilability to shortcomings. Party political work became the common, personal concern of commanders, political workers, and all communists. With close cooperation they fulfill their mission, from day to day mobilizing personnel for the improvement of specialist training and for strict adherence to the prescribed order, and instilling in the seamen a high level of moral qualities. The combat training of personnel is benefitted by this.

In the main address, the activity of the political section of a soyedineniye of ships was cited. Its members, including Comrade Sanozhnikov and others together, with the staff officers, instruct the party and Komsomol activists at sea or on station in the skill of conducting party political work and mobilizing personnel for the excellent performance of their military duty.

Officer Federov, Political Worker Molchanov and others are conducting major organizing efforts among aviators.

Analyzing all the best of their accumulated experience, the delegates of the conference also noted that there are still serious shortcomings in the organizational work of commanders, political organs, and party organizations.

For example, what can be said about the organizational work, directed toward achieving success with personnel in combat training, on the part of Comrade Nemudryakin, a political worker in a podrazdeleniye of ships, if he himself is not familiar with the guiding documents on combat training for the new training year. It is not astonishing that party-political work in this podrazdeleniye is not correlated to the tasks being met by personnel.

The political organ of an air chast', headed until recently by Comrade Luk'yanov, was also subjected to justified criticism for substantial blunders in organizing work.

Particularly unsatisfactory was the combat training last year in a podrazdeleniye in which the party organization was headed by Comrade Yemel'yanov. This party organization was tolerant of those who violated flight regulations, and was ineffective in assisting the commander in the improvement of training work operations with flight personnel. All this was known to the political section. But its workers, appearing in the podrazdeleniye, instead of doing energetic organizing work to eliminate as soon as possible the shortcomings discovered, limited themselves to giving general instructions, helping the situation very little.

It should be stated, however, that at the conference the activity of political sections of soyedineniya were insufficiently analyzed in light of the Regulations on Political Organs in the Soviet Army and Navy, and little light was thrown on the style of work of political organs in supervising party organizations.

The main speaker and others mentioned in debate that in the struggle for a high level of combat readiness, considerate encouragement of anything new and advanced, and the widespread development of socialist

competition, play major roles.

In this respect, much has already been done in the Black Sea Fleet. An overwhelming majority of the men have entered socialist competition for new successes in combat and political training.

At the conference Capt. 3d Rank, Avilov, shared his instructive experience in the organization and direction of competition as board a leading submarine. "Previously², he said, "in the organization of competition we had serious faults. Obligations were undertaken, in a number of cases, with little thought given to them; a general awareness did not exist. After a discussion of this question at a party meeting, the situation began to change. The Communists assisted the submarine personnel to establish socialist obligations more correctly and conducted checkups on their fulfillment. This increase the effectiveness of the competition.

At the same time, the serious deficiencies in the organization and direction of socialist competition were also spoken about at the Party conference. Several commanders, political organs and party organizations are still indifferent to socialist competition.

At the conference, the following case was cited. The party organization of the staff of a soyedineniye of ships, discussing the question of competition came to this decision: "Communists, Mavirin and Shelobod, as a means of rendering assistance, are assigned to work out and distribute a directive on the improvement of socialist competition for the best ship and for an increase in the number of outstanding personnel and qualified specialists." What a bureaucratic approach to the direction of competition!

An important role in the undeviating rise of the combat readiness of the ships and units, as noted at the conference, belongs to the staff of party organizations! But not all of them are coping with their obligations. The party organization of the fleet staff was subjected to just criticism. The party bureau of this organization often planned their work without correlation to the actual tasks which the Communists of the staff were fulfilling. It did not analyze the valuable experience of Party organizations of administrations and sections.

To establish party-political work closely correlated to the tasks of combat training; to raise the level of the organizing activity of political organs and party organizations, to direct the efforts of Communists and of all personnel in an undeviating rise in combat readiness of ships and units -- these are the conclusion which emerge from the addresses of the delegates.

The program of commanders, political organizations, and party organizations in the field of ideological work is the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Tasks of Party Propaganda Under Contemporary Conditions."

It would seem that in view of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee the question of the ideological training of personnel would have been discussed thoroughly at the conference. But this, unfortunately, did not happen.

First of all, it should be noted, that the problems of ideological work were not accorded proper attention and they were not raised as salient points in the main address of Comrade Torik. The address gave only a general appraisal of the state of ideological work in the fleet; several favorable and unfavorable examples were cited. But in the address, the primary subject -- a profound analysis of the Marxist-Leninist training of the cadres -- was omitted.

The deficiency of the main address to a certain degree also told on the character of the debate. The majority of the delegates who spoke did not actually touch on problems of ideological education of personnel. An exception may be the address of the delegate, Comrade Novikov. He related thoroughly how Marxist-Leninist officer training and party enlightenment were organized in naval aviation chasti. He also discussed new methods of work in the Communist education of personnel.

This address, as stated above, was an exception. It is a great pity. To raise the level of the ideological work constantly and to develop and perfect all of its aspects is what contemporary conditions and problems of the fleet demand of commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations.

It is also impossible not to speak about another shortcoming which manifested itself at the party conference. Both in the main address and in the debate, little attention was paid to the questions of internal party work which constitutes the heart of the activity of political organs and party organizations. For example, on the matter of party groups, the creation of which now is of particular importance, the main speaker devoted only a few words.

The activity of the Komsomol organizations is an inalienable part of party-political work. But at some party conferences of this type it has become a "tradition" to speak of Komsomol work, of party direction of the Komsomol organizations, casually in passing. Unfortunately, this party conference did not avoid this pitfall. Only three comrades in the debate talked about the work of Komsomol organizations, two of these are Komsomol workers of political organs.

In conclusion, there is one more observation. On the first question conference, there was not enough sharp criticism and self-criticism. In particular, the activity of the political administration was essentially not touched upon. The address of several delegates referred to work in this or that sector, an excessive amount of talk was devoted to successes, and a faint note of complacency and well-being was heard. These comrades had no time for criticism and self-criticism. This can be said about the addresses of Comrades Chincherdze, Dotsenko, and several others.

The report of the party commission, delivered by Comrade Isakov was prepared in a significantly more pointed manner. In our opinion, this is explained by the fact that the debate was sharper on the second question of the party conference agenda.

The party conference adopted a resolution in which the law adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet on a new, considerable reduction of our nation's armed forces was fervently approved. the resolution of the conference directs the attention of the commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations to the untiring advancement of combat training and the strengthening of military discipline and a further increase in the vigilance and combat readiness of ships and units of the fleet.

PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATKA GARRISON PARTY CONFERENCE

Following is a translation of the article, "Together With All People", by Col. M. Loshin and Capt. 3d Rank V. Kokurkin, published in Sovetskiy Flot, 20 January 1960, page 3.7

Delegates to the party conference unanimously approve the resolutions of the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Happily excited, delegates from party organizations of the garrison at Petropavlovsk-Kamchatka went to their conference. Here, at the very edge of Soviet territory, on the day before the people heard over their loudspeakers and radio receivers historic address of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev at the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

And now, making their way into the conference hall, the delegates exchanged opinions, expressed their sincere delight with the recent wise move of the Communist Party and Soviet government.

"What an event!....."

"This is a new stage in the building of the armed forces!...."

This kind of response and opinion, which arose on all sides, established a general atmosphere of political enthusiasm. And when the conference was called to order and the main speaker, the chief of the political section told about the worldwide historic significance of the proposals set forth at the session by the head of the Soviet government, thunderous applause broke forth. Applause was heard again and again, when the delegates rose to speak and expressed their unanimous approval of the measures for a new reduction of the Soviet Armed Forces and for the strengthening of peace and the security of the people.

"It is difficult to find words," said Capt 3d Rank Nozdrenko, "to express the feelings which the address of N. S. Khrushchev evoked at the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The party and the government arrived at a sound decision! A reduction of our Armed Forces will not weaken their strength and over-all power. Moreover, the authority of the Soviet state, indefatigable and persistent advoc-

ates for peace and the security of the people, has grown in the eyes of all honorable even more.

The party conference proceeded on a high organizational and ideological level. In the course of it, the delegates related their progress, the life and activity of the seamen at one of the most remote garrisons, with the mighty advances of the whole country and the requirements of the party.

In the main address and speeches of the delegates, a number of good things were said about the party organization aboard a ship in which officer Kazanskiy is secretary. Its success was determined by the fact that the party organization is really a militant and active group, the members of which are true organizers and champions of that which is new and advanced. Concerning themselves with the state of combat training and military education and manifesting a personal example, the Communists were able to ensure that, the basis mass of seamen and petty officers became masters of their military occupations.

Comrade Belov, a delegate, told about the Communist activities aboard a ship. Not long ago, equipment damage and violations of military discipline were observed on this ship. The party bureau, headed by Comrade Spiridonov attentively analyzed the crux of the matter and established that several Communists were not setting good examples as militant organizers and were regarding the duties entrusted to them with indifference. In particular, the activity of party members in the electromechanical combat department was low.

The party bureau began to place strict demands on the Communists and to educate them in a sense of responsibility for there assigned tasks and in irreconcilability to shortcomings. A party group was set up in the electromechanical combat department, which reactivated the Communists' role considerably. They began to discuss more often the vital questions of life in the podrazdeleniye. The party group became a militant assistant of the commander in establishing out the prescribed order. The strengthening of organizational work beneficially influenced the heart of the state of affairs not only in this podrazdeleniye, but also on the ship as a whole.

At the conference, Communists of rear-service podrazdeleniya and establishments, Comrades Chekh, Bulygin, Ryazankin, and others were subjected to sharp criticism. Lately major shortcomings have been revealed in educational work, the study of personnel in organizing the performance of duty and life of personnel on the party of these individual. This is explained by the fact that in some party organizations, people are resting on their laurels. The party organizations in which Comrades Ovsyannikov and Dubotvtsev are the secretaries have been particularly tolerant of poor performances. Completely disregarded in these organizations are the resolutions of the reports -- and elections meetings concerning the need for raising the demands placed on Communists for the state of military discipline and for the improvement of training, first and foremost with young servicemen. This led to highly undesirable consequences.

Comrade Bulygin, a political worker, called upon to organize party work, did not notice that it was becoming less effective, became complacent, could not discern the essence of his problem and was poorly informed about what was going on around him.

Conference delegates Comrades Suvalov, Poberezhnyuk, Popov, and others noted that organizational work on the party of several workers in the rear services of the Pacific Fleet, headed by Comrade Sutyagin, could also stand some improvement. How else can you view a situation in which serious mal-practices in supplying some podrazdeleniya were discovered, which sometimes placed local personnel in a difficult position?

It became clear from the addresses at the conference that whatever the work undertaken, success rests on the organizing ability of personnel, on their initiative and development.

If the organizing activity were properly directed at meeting combat training tasks, there would not be so many blunders in preparing for crucial training periods and exercises. In his address, party organization secretary Comrade Tokashev, cited an instructive example. The crew of a ship, generally successful in completing all training exercises in a combat training course, carried out a competitive torpedo firing exercise far below their capabilities, which concluded the year's operations of the group. The reasons for the failure were the poor preparation of the torpedo crew and personal lack of discipline on the party of Communist Saakyan.

Were the mistakes observed at the competitive firing exercise accidental? No, they were not accidental. They are explained first of all, by the fact that the Communists of the podrazdeleniye, seeing earlier that the crew was not properly trained, did not ascribe significance to this fact and did not require Comrade Saakyan to perform his work accurately and conscientiously.

Concerning party organizations aboard ships, on the whole it must be stated that some of them are not concerning themselves with tactical training and are not learning from the experience of adjacent podrazdeleniye and those of other fleets in the matter of torpedo attacks.

If the focal point in party organizations were shifted to the organization of vital activities, there would be fewer shortcomings in Komsomol work. Comrade Meleskho, a delegate, spoke about this at the conference with assurance. It is not a secret that here and there Komsomol organizations are supervised in an perfunctory manner, limited to the determination of shortcomings. At a party meeting in a podrazdeleniye a report of the secretary of the Komsomol bureau, Comrade Zhukov was heard. It was received in a highly laconic manner and the decision taught nothing: "Comrade Zhukov is advised of the unsatisfactory state of internal Komsomol work."

In many cases the political section is guilty of weak organizational work with party organizations. The manner of its operation needs serious improvement. Delegates Comrades Rakitin, Poberezhnyuk, and others talked about the fact that workers of the political section, appearing in units, sometimes occupy themselves more with various types of information than with an analysis of the state of the party-political work and do not try to render help on the spot. The political section itself must direct its attention to organizational work and by basis of its own example teach the entire party aktiv.

In the main address and in all the speeches, a direct relationship was correctly indicated between organizational work and the ideological education of our cadres, between the level of political consciousness of the personnel and the state of affairs in any sector. The great significance of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the tasks of Party propaganda Under Contemporary Conditions" for the further enhancement of all ideological work was stressed.

All agreed that more attention is being paid to questions of ideological-political education on ships and in units. The organization of studies in the system of Marxist-Leninist officer education, party enlightenment and political classes has improved. Note was taken of the more active personal role of many supervisors in agitation and propaganda work.

Even with all this, the level of the ideological work still does not meet the requirements. The most serious shortcomings are the abstractness and poor correlation of propaganda with actual conditions and tasks of combat training and military education.

What connection with actual conditions can one find when, for example Officer Korostelev, conducting political classes on the significance of Soviet Military discipline in his group, limits himself to retelling a pertinent section of the training manual without mentioning a word about the state of affairs in the podrazdeleniye or chast'?

There are also defects in the conduct of political studies in other groups. To a considerable degree, this is explained by the fact that the work with the leaders of the groups is not being carried out properly. Instead of thorough seminar sessions with them, perfunctory instruction sessions are often conducted, in the course of which the propagandists do not learn how to correlate the training material with reality, how to reach that point when each session unfolds to the participants the major significance of their daily military duty and mobilizes them exemplary service and perfect performance of duty. Study of a course in CPSU History by a significant segment of the seamen and petty officers is new in political studies. However, was brought out in a number of speeches, the experience of the first study classes is not being properly studied, although there are a number of difficulties in conducting them.

The duty and obligation of every Communist is to carry the ideas of Marxism-Leninism to the masses, to explain the policy of the Communist Party, and to struggle unceasingly against bourgeois ideology and the vestiges of capitalism in the minds of the people. However, not everyone understands this yet. Some party organizations, as delegate Comrade Strel'nikov correctly noted, are not interested in the ideological life of party members and candidates and in their participation in agitation and propaganda work. A situation where party demands were low caused several comrades, including even instructors, to lose their taste for mass political work. The delegates at the conference were not a little surprised to learn that Comrade Krupnet'skiy a political worker, not only neglected his supervision of an agitation and propaganda group, but he himself gave only one political lecture during the past year.

Some comrades are instructors of Marxist-Leninist training groups only on paper, and in actual practice conduct no propaganda work whatsoever. Comrade Ryzhonok, for example, is such an "honorary" group instructor.

The party conference uncovered other serious defects in ideological work. The delegates expressed their confidence that the political section, the party organizations, and all Communists will conduct a decisive drive for the improvement of all aspects of Communist education as prescribed by the Party's Central Committee.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMUNISTS INTO ACTION

Following is a translation of an editorial published under the above title in Sovetskiy Flot, 14 January 1960, page 1.

In the recently held party meetings for reports and elections, Navy Communists thoroughly discussed the state of the party work and analyzed how it meets the requirements of the 21st Party Congress and October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The detailed resolutions adopted by the meetings on the basis of critical remarks and suggestions of party members and candidates are the fruit of the collective effort of the communists. Now the newly elected directing party organs, together with the deputy commanders for political affairs, must guarantee the successful fulfillment of these resolutions.

Concern for the Communist Training of seamen is one of the main points on which efforts of the newly elected leaders of the party organizations must be concentrated. A detailed program of ideological work was provided in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "on the tasks of Party Propaganda under Contemporary Conditions." The Adoption of a Communist World Outlook, mastery of the fundamentals of

Marxism-Leninism, and a profound comprehension of party policies are becoming the vital requirement for each Soviet Individual. Party organizations, guided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee are called on to strengthen the direction of ideological work, to give it even greater scope, to reach each individual and to overcome the disparity between party propaganda and reality.

It is important to achieve a high ideological level of political enlightenment examining the creative study of Marxism-Leninism as the decisive element of all propaganda work. It is impossible to accept the fact that some Communists do not example in persistent improvement of political knowledge and do not participate in propaganda activities. Questions of party propaganda must constantly be in the center of attention of all party organizations.

The initial activity of the newly elected secretaries of party organizations and party bureaus coincided with the beginning of the new training year. The efforts of the party organizations and party bureaus are naturally concentrated on the development of active and purposeful work for rendering aid to commanders in fulfillment of the tasks set by the Ministry of Defense for this year.

The course of the reports-and-elections, party meetings, which analyzed positive experience, the Communists at the same time boldly exposed shortcomings hindering the improvement of the combat readiness of ships and units. All of this was reflected in the resolutions adopted by the meetings. It is fully evident that the newly elected leading party organs must now devote primary attention to guaranteeing that all party members and candidates set good examples in combat training, and still more actively and knowledgeably concern themselves with all aspects of the training of seamen.

The party organization of the submarine in which comrade Ilinitzkiy is secretary set up the work on an efficient basis for carrying out decisions of the reports-and elections meeting. The Communists began to concern themselves more actively with the combat training of submarine personnel. In the past, for example, there were deficiencies in the organization of training for sonar operators. This was sharply discussed at the meeting. Carrying out its decision, the Communists concerned themselves with the elimination of this defect. Propaganda based on the experience of leading sonar operators was increased. Moreover the Communists introduced a suggested change in the system of training for sonar operators. This initiative was supported by the commanders. The training of the sonar operators was improved considerably and they raised their qualifications. The party organization is effectively struggling for the fulfillment of other measures decided on at the reports-and-elections meeting.

To organize the carrying out of resolutions of the reports-and-elections meetings correctly means, first of all, to concentrate the attention of activists political and of all Communists on basic, urgent problems. A sense of purpose is required in any matter and particularly in party work along these lines. It is important to pursue

the matter under way to completion and not to stop at a half-way point. There will be little value if the newly elected leaders of the party organization undertake first one thing and then another without completing anything.

The struggle for raising the quality of combat training presupposes unrelenting training of seamen in the spirit of conscientious military discipline. The need to improve this work considerably was pointed out in the resolutions of many reports-and-elections meetings. At present, cases of flagrant violations of military discipline still exist in some ships and units. Hence the secretary and the members of the bureau must concern themselves with the development of the political training work, well-founded and directed toward the strict observance of military discipline on the part of the seamen. It is important to mobilize all personnel to this end and to spur it into the struggle for firm discipline.

Organizing work for carrying out the decisions of the reports-and-elections party meetings entails effective reaction to criticism and the suggestions of Communists. When a party member or candidate notices that action follows, criticism, and that everything he says is keenly listened to, then he should manifest a desire to work even more effectively and participate more actively in the life of the organization.

At the party conference of a soyedineniye of the Northern Fleet, the secretary of the party organization, comrade Getman, who did not perform his work to fulfill the reports-and-elections meeting resolutions on a timely basis was subjected to sharp criticism. He had recorded critical remarks and suggestions of the Communists in a notebook and was satisfied to do only that. After the reports-and-elections meeting party work was not improved.

Electing new secretaries and bureau members, the Communists are setting their hopes on them and view them as a fresh element in the work of the party organization. One should prize this confidence and manifest in full measure one's organizing capability in the struggle for the fulfillment of Communist instructions and see that party internal affairs are set at full swing and that the supervision of Komsomol organizations and the intellectual training work of youth is considerably improved.

The successful fulfillment of the resolutions of the reports-and-elections meetings depends on how widely the rank and file members and candidates of the party are drawn into the work. In the activity of Communists lies the strength of the party organization. Therefore, it is essential to draw into the organizing activity all party members and candidates, to give them those assignments which emanate from resolutions of meetings and problems facing the party organization.

After the reports-and-elections meetings of party organs, many political sections of soyedineniya carefully assist young secretaries and members of the bureau to organize the work for carrying out communist instructions. Local assistance, active instruction and propa-

ganda of a positive nature all give the newly elected party leaders a real capability for developing organizational work.

Correctly operating are the many political departments which are conducting seminars with the secretaries of the party organizations, explaining to them how to organize the work for carrying out the resolutions adopted at the meetings. At the end of December 1959, there was a meeting of the Military Council of the Pacific Fleet which discussed the matter of how the criticism and suggestions made by communists in the course of the reports-and-elections meetings can be more quickly and effectively implemented. All of this furthers the improvement of the party organizations' work to put Communist instructions into effect.

The guarantee of the successful accomplishment of the resolutions of the reports-and-elections party meetings rests in active organizational work. It must ensure the further strengthening of party authority in all aspects of naval personnel activities and training.

PETITIONS TO POLITICAL ORGANS

Following is a translation of the article, "Behind Every Letter is Living Person, by Lt. Col. F. Nechayev, published in Sovetskiy Flot, 16 December 1959, page 3.

In the service career of Sr. Lt. Petrushov, an unpleasant event happened; during the summer he was removed from his post and was assigned to a lesser one. Such a severe punishment impelled the young officer to reflect seriously on all that took place on that ill-fated day when Engr-Col Dodonov visited the construction site. And the more he reflected, evaluating his actions, the sharper the resentment became at the injustice shown him.

Work in the construction area under the supervision of Comrade Petrushov was proceeding normally, as always. At any rate, the greatest deficiency that caught the attention of the engineer-colonel was the operation of making cement manually without the use of a cement mixer. It was necessary to investigate the reasons for such an abnormal occurrence in our time. But the one who was checking did not do this and when Comrade Petrushov tried to explain why there was no cement mixer in the area, Dodonov removed the officer from his post and assigned him to a lesser one.

Not feeling himself to blame, comrade Petrushov wrote a letter to the political organ. The officer, in a business-like manner, set forth the circumstances for which he was censured and requested an objective investigation of the matter.

Seven days passed after the complaint was registered. Two responsible workers devoted their time to checking it. Visiting the construction site, they were convinced that Comrade Petrushov was actually free from any blame. The officer was compelled to utilize manual labor in order to ensure continuous operation on the project because he sent the cement mixer to a neighboring area by order of one of the responsible individuals of the same organization in which Engr-Col Dodonov himself works. One more important fact was explained; a chief not authorized to assign and remove officers had issued the order for the reduction of the engineer senior lieutenant.

Immediately after a check of the complaint, Comrade Petrushov was reassigned to his former post.

All other complaints of this nature are investigated assiduously, on a business-like basis, in this political organ. For example, when a letter was received from Sr Lt Volodin, who was discharged into the reserve, an order followed immediately to look into the facts reported by him and to take measures in accordance with them on the very same day. The claims of the author proved to be legitimate and were immediately satisfied.

This attests to the fact that Comrade Pil'shchikov and other members of the political organ regard the examination of letters, complaints and statements seriously and see human beings behind them. Even the calls by visitors are well handled. Any seaman, petty officer, officer, or member of the military can come to the political organ at the prescribed time, knowing that they will listen to his case attentively and help him.

Members of the political organ see that letters on ships and in units are also reviewed on a business-like basis. Not long ago there was a meeting of officers here engaged in this work on staffs. The participants of the meeting were familiarized with the directives of the party's Central Committee and the requirements of the Minister of Defense concerning the improvement of work with letters, complaints, and statements. They studied various provisions of Soviet law and exchanged experience dealing with the reviewing of complaints.

It is the nature of the majority of commanders and political workers to regard letters and complaints carefully. As a result of this, misunderstandings arising in the course of duty on the part of servicemen are examined locally, as a rule, on a timely basis, and objectively. There is no need for the individuals to appeal their cases to higher organs.

Unfortunately, in a number of staffs and political organs of the fleet, the situation is different. For example, in the political section headed by Comrade Mikats, the time period for the review of letters is not adhered to, and complaints are often investigated for too long a time. For example, they devoted about two months here to a letter from Comrade Makeyev, although everything required could have been done in several days.

In a number of organizations of the fleet, up to the present time, letters and complaints have been handled carelessly, and their registration and filing have been done incorrectly. It is not surprising that some letters and complaints vanish from the view of the chief of the organization and that some subordinates forget to take timely measures and inform the person concerned about them.

Why are there such shortcomings in the process of reviewing letters and complaints?

First of all, because the attention of responsible individuals is still not drawn to this important work and there is no control for timely and effective resolution of the problems which personnel address to the fleet establishments. Only in a situation of neglect and lack of control could the following take place: Capt. Romanenko, assigned to examine the matter of a letter addressed to the fleet commander, filed it, instead, with the irresponsible note, "These are not fleet personnel and there is no such unit." As it was explained subsequently, the letter concerned a person who had served in the fleet and it was necessary for the fleet headquarters to intervene.

In the struggle against shortcomings in the work of reviewing letters and complaints, an important role falls to the regular checking of this work in staffs and political organs.

However, as shown in practice, such checks are conducted superficially from case to case.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the number of complaints in the fleet are not diminishing and many of them are caused by one and the same reasons -- encroachment on the legal rights of the servicemen, as in the case with Engr-Sr Lt. Petrushov, and insufficient concern of various officers in the matter of improving living conditions and the material security of subordinates.

Together with legitimate complaints to staffs, political organs, and other organizations of the fleet, a good number of letters are received attesting to the fact that the authors are not familiar with "general service matters," and the scale of food and clothing allowances. For examination of these, one must expend a great deal of time away from other more important matters.

It is time to think about the reasons for this abnormal situation and to take measures directed toward a sharp reduction of this type correspondence. The only conclusion is that legal propaganda must be improved in a decisive manner and qualified personnel enlisted in this work, primarily military jurists and personnel from supply organs. It is true that those in the fleet prosecutor's office and tribunal give lectures to personnel quite often, but unfortunately matters of law are seldom broached. In many podrazdeleniya, propaganda on the subject of law has been forgotten at question-and-answer meetings, which would give a proper understanding to seamen about that which disturbs them, as has the timely elimination of defects giving rise to justifiable criticism.

The facts show that in reviewing letters, complaints, and statements of servicemen in the fleet, there are still major defects. Workers in the political administration devote little attention to the attitudes and interests of the personnel evidenced in letters and complaints. When appearing in the area, they do not always take an interest in how such documents are examined locally, while correct measures for checking work with complaints in a number of chasti are not fully pursued and the causes of complaints seriously analyzed.

The political administration of the fleet is not directing the party organizations of the staff and fleet establishments effectively toward the study of problems connected with the examination of letters and complaints. As a result, even the party organization of the fleet staff has long been disinterested in how Communists regard letters from servicemen. But there is need in this direction. Many letters are kept under review too long at this point, complaints arriving are not analyzed, and little is done to eliminate the causes of complaints on a timely basis.

The matter requires that supervisory workers of staffs and political organs personally undertake the examination of letters and complaints, regularly analyze the causes of individual misunderstandings and grievances, and require from their subordinate officers, full satisfaction of the legitimate requests and needs of personnel.

DOSAAF PUBLICATIONS

Following is a translation of the article, "Two Hundred New Books," by G. Gladkikh, chief of the Dosaaf Publishing House. The article appeared in the Moscow newspaper Sovetskiy Patriot (published twice weekly by the Dosaaf Central Committee), of 20 December 1959, page 4.

The main emphasis in the plan of the Dosaaf publishing house is on training, technical and sports topics.

Readers interested in automotive affairs and motorcycling will be able to add a number of books to their library. Published with a wide circulation will be a Training Manual for the Amateur Driver, authored by N. Belyayev and M. Shlezinger. Students of Dosaaf automobile clubs, young drivers and driving instructors will get a book by N. Komissarov, Automobile Handling Under Difficult Conditions.

In a book by A. Silkin, Technical Servicing and Repair of Motorcycles, particular aspects in the operation of a motorcycle in summer and winter are set forth in layman language and advice is given on how to increase the period of time between repairs. V. Drobutskiy's book, The Training of Motorcyclists for Sport, is intended for instructors,

Considered in it are organizational and methodological problems of training, and the organization and planning of sports training activities.

In 1960, the subject matter of publications for radio amateurs is considerably broadened. The titles of several books are: Design of Amateur Radio Receivers, Methods of Training Radio Amateurs, Book for the Rural Radio Amateur, Simple Ultra short-Wave Amateur Transceiver Sets, and Receivers from Manufactured Components.

The book being prepared for publication by V. Ivanov and P. Dorovatovskiy, Questions and Answers on Radio Techniques, will be a good handbook for radio amateurs.

In Dosaaf organizations motor-boating and underwater sports are important. In 1960 there will be a book published by V. Bragin, S. Goldovskiy and P. Lent'yev, A Hand book for Motor-Boating.

To assist the underwater sportsmen, the publishing house is releasing a book in 1960 by V. Fadeyev, A. Pechatin, and V. Surovkin, Man Under Water. In this book there is a detailed description given on diving apparatus of the types Podvodnik, Ukraina and ShAP-40, operating on compressed air; the fundamentals of underwater sports are covered; and advice is given on how to prepare equipment for operation and how a person should conduct himself underwater and during the ascent to the surface. The amateur diver will find information on underwater hunting and underwater photography in this book.

There are several books and brochures for rifle enthusiasts.

According to publishing plans there will be a considerable number of books and brochures on air defense: Systematic Training Handbook for the PVO, Civil Instructor According to the Ready for PVO, Second grade Standards, Handbook for the Population on Defense Against Means of Mass Attack, Guarding Public Order and Security Under PVO Conditions, Radiological and Chemical Decontamination Under PVO Conditions, Operation of a Fire-Fighting Unit at the Center of an Attack, First Aid to Injured Under PVO Conditions, Protection of Animals under PVO Conditions, and others.

The "Library for the Young Builder" series will be supplemented in 1960 by the new brochures: Automobile Models with Motors Operated by Rubber and Springs, Propellers for Flying Models with Rubber Operated Motors, Timer Models of Airplanes, Models with Articulated Wings, Crystals Triode in Sets for Radio Control of Models and The "Tourist Motor Launch.

Apart from training, reference and technical publications, the publishing house will release a number of books and brochures about sportsmen and their experiences. A book by Master of Sports V. Gantman is entitled 4,000 Kilometers in a Motor Boat. A brochure by A. Vinokurov, Sport of the Courageous, is written in lively narrative style. It is written in lively narrative style. It is devoted to parachutists.

The brochure of M. Lebedinskiy and V. Sinyavskiy, Restless Character, concerns the famous model plane sportsman, Master of Sports Ivan Ivannikov, champion of Europe and world record holder.

Gliding is becoming more widespread in our country. This interesting sport is discussed in the brochure, Gliding Sport, by V. Goncharenko, being prepared for publication.

in the series of popular science publications is the book, To Youth on New Military Equipment, in which there are discussions on contemporary combat equipment, on the development of weapons for land, air and naval forces of the Army and Navy, on military radioelectronics, guided rockets, and on atomic and nuclear weapons.

A number of books are devoted to the heroic feats of Soviet Soldiers. Books to be published in 1960 are: E. Vorob'yev, One Minute; P. Nikitin, Tales of Soldiers; M. Andriosev, Six Days; G. Utkin, Heroes of the Dnepr; M. Boichakov and V. Cherevko, Flag of Victory Over the Reichstag, and others.

The subject matter of the library series, "Aids for Committee Chairman of the Local Dosaaf Organization" has been considerably broadened. Judge of the All-Union Category, L. Serebryanny in his brochure tells how to organize a rifle club in a Dosaaf group. In an essay by F. Zin'ko the experience of the Odessa Aviation Sports Club is described.

In 1960 the publishing house will also publish brochures about voluntary defense groups in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary.

The publication of training albums and posters is an important part of the 1960 plan. The Dosaaf Publishing House will publish approximately 200 new books, albums and posters.

Each year, the publication of training material and posters increases. However, one often hears complaints by Dosaaf committees on the lack of required books and posters. Guilty in this matter first of all, are the heads of the committees. Many of them are indifferent on this important matter. A large measure of the blame in this matter also belongs to those in the local bookstores who, determining the circulation according to the publishing plan, misjudge the demand for publications and do not confer with the Dosaaf Committees. Thus, according to the plan for the publication of material by the Dosaaf publishing house for 1959, employees of the Military Bookstore in Riga, comrades Buslov and Mayorov, for 28 titles of books and brochures ordered a total of 10 to 15 copies.

Chairmen of Dosaaf Committees are obligated to establish close contact with those in local bookstores and carefully ascertain the requirements of the organizations.

DOSAAF TASKS

/Following is a translation of the article, "Contrasts in Vladimirskaya Oblast," by M. Pevzner, published in Sovetskiy Patriot, 23 December 1959, page 2./

In the Vladimirskaya Oblast Dosaaf organization a surprising contrast meets the eye; while there is a shift for the better in sports activities and technical training of late, there is apparent difficulty with the growth of membership in the Society.

At a plenum of the oblast Dosaaf committee convened recently to discuss the resolutions of the Third Plenum of the Dosaaf Central Committee, significant figures were shown in various sketches, diagrams and reports in the matter of fulfilling socialistic obligations. In the current year, almost a third of all the organization's staff devoted themselves to the technical aspects of sports and competitions, and approximately nine percent to technical training. For nine months of 1959, more drivers, motorcyclists and tractor operators were trained than for the whole year of 1958. The number of accomplished sportsmen has grown. Amateur radio activities are being developed. For a total of eight accomplished sportsmen for the year 1959, in 10 months in 1959, 68 of them were trained. Nine independent radio clubs were established.

These figures pleased the participants of the plenum.

But along with these figures were others characterizing the growth of the organization. The number of workers belonging to Dosaaf in 1958 constituted 13 percent of the oblast, but now the total is only 16.7 percent.

A participant in the plenum, G. Dedelev, Chairman of the Dosaaf committee of the Kol'chuginskiy Plant, in his address, pointed out: "8.7 percent of the members of the society being trained in technical specialities is, of course, an impressive," ----- he stated. "But this is from the present small organization, from the 16.7 percent of all the adult population now in Dosaaf."

Unfortunately, some participants in the plenum did not comprehend all the serious aspects of the situation in which the organization finds itself in respect to the growth of membership. When the plenum started to discuss the second question, fulfillment of resolutions of the Fourth Dosaaf Congress in drawing a majority of the population into the Society, many committee chairmen, stepping to the platform, pretended to be successful by the fact that in the course of the year they increased their organizations by five or six percent.

The chairman of the Vladimirsk City Dosaaf Committee, A. Oshmarin, for example, stated that the city organization succeeded in bringing into the Society a quarter of the adult population of the city, and the chairman of the Stavrovskiy Rayon Committee, A. Smyslov, said that the rayon organization increased by 154 people for the year.

It was strange to hear this at the end of 1959. In our country at present there are hundreds of cities and rayons where committees, with the aid of activists have enlisted 60 to 70 percent of the workers in the Society.

One should note, other criticisms. "If the Vladimirskaya Oblast' organization," declared the deputy chairman of the Oblast Committee V. Makarov, "is to expand further at this rate (11/2 - 2% per year) then by the fifth Dosaaf all-union congress, i.e. by 1962, it will have no more than 21.8% of the workers in the Society. It will require 18 years to draw in a majority of the adults in the oblast into Dosaaf at such a pace.

"A radical change, such as was made by the Kostromskaya Oblast organization, is necessary," stated the chairman of the oblast Committee, Comrade Davydov, at the plenum.

But it is clear to everyone that to achieve such results as in Kostroma it is necessary to organize well. The decisive factor in the improvement of the Kostromskaya Oblast organization's activities was the strong tie with other public organizations and the direction of the Dosaaf groups by party organs.

In a number of groups of the Vladimirskaya Oblast, positive results were achieved under the direction of party organizations.

"After I appealed for help to party organs and then before the party conference related in detail about the difficulties which our rayon Dosaaf organization was experiencing," stated the chairman of the Melenkovskiy Rayon Dosaaf Committee, A. Kamani, at the plenum, "our affairs proceeded better in matters of technical training, PVO, and sports. We strengthened our equipment base considerably and built a firing range and a water-sports area.

The successes of the Dosaaf groups of the Kol'chuginskiy and other plants of Vladimirskaya Oblast are explained first of all by the fact that party committees of these enterprises quite often discussed the problems of mass defense and made sure that the attention of the party, Komsomol and trade-union memberships was drawn to them.

In these groups, propaganda on the aims and tasks of Dosaaf is conducted on a wide front jointly with the Komsomol, the trade union, and sport groups. The factory newspaper and radio are skillfully utilized. Therefore, in these enterprises, a majority of the workers have already been drawn into the Society and technical training sport activities are widely developed.

Unfortunately, such a situation is far from established everywhere. Many committees still seldom make sensible suggestions to party organs, ineffectively cooperate with Komsomol organizations and cultural educational institutions, and do not set problems of mutual activity before them.

Particularly ineffective are the contacts between many Dosaaf committees and Komsomol organizations. It is not an accident that, at the Kovrovskiy excavator factory, for example, out of 700 komsomol members do not make up even a tenth of the Komsomol organizations. On the whole, only a third of the oblast' Komsomol members have been enlisted in Dosaaf.

It is known that one of the important principles for the success of the Kostromskaya Oblast organization has been the systematic aid which rendered to the Dosaaf groups by the enterprise directors, heads of institutions, and chairmen of the Kolkhozes. Unfortunately, in this respect the matter is quite different in the Vladimirskaia Oblast'.

At the oblast committee plenum a great deal was said about serious shortcomings in mass defense and sports work at the factory where Comrade Soloukhin is director. Of course, the Dosaaf committee of the factory is primarily guilty in the ineffective organization of the mass defensive work. But Comrade Soloukhin, who quite recently worked as deputy chairman of the oblast Dosaaf committee, could render ample assistance to the committee to correct the shortcomings. Unfortunately, he is not presently interested in the activity of the Society.

A very correct idea was expressed at the plenum by the chief of the PVO School, Comrade Vlasov, who emphasized that the questions of sports activities, training of the population in PVO, and the growth of the Society's membership must be resolved as a single problem. This exact point was underscored in a decree of the Third Plenum of the Dosaaf Central Committee.

One should utilize the accomplishments in technical training for the popularization of the Society among the masses of young people. It is necessary to conduct contests in technical sports in the presence of a large group of spectators, utilizing the competition as an effective means of propaganda for the aims and tasks of the Society. At a sporting aviation holiday conducted in Kostroma, approximately 1000 people attended. Many of them enlisted in Dosaaf after this affair and became active members of the Society. What is hindering the Dosaaf members of Vladimirskaia Oblast from resorting to similar measures?

It is known that all adults are enrolled to PVO classes. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens in these classes for the first time get a concrete representation of our society and become acquainted with the great work which it conducts among the masses. But unfortunately, it often happens that, having finished their training in PVO circles and groups, a great many do not enter Dosaaf. Committees must use the classes in PVO circles as a method of drawing the mass of workers into the Society.

The Third Plenum of the Dosaaf Central Committee set before the membership of the Society broad, important tasks. They can be successfully resolved only by radically improving all organizational activity of committees among the masses.

DOSAAF ACTIVITIES

A FINE EXAMPLE OF FULFILLING THEIR OBLIGATIONS

Following is a translation of the unsigned article, "Fine Example in the Fulfillment of Obligations," published in Sovetskiy Patriot, 27 December 1959, page 3.

In the Presidium of the Dosaaf Central Committee

Recently the presidium of the USSR Dosaaf Central Committee examined the question of the work of the Petrovskiy Rayon Dosaaf organization of Khar'kovskaya Oblast in fulfillment of the decree of the Fourth All Union Dosaaf Congress.

It was noted in the decree of the plenum that the Petrovskiy Rayon Dosaaf organization (chairman: Comrade Ye. M. Zhiron), under the direction of the rayon committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and in close cooperation with Komsomol, trade-union and other public organizations of the rayon, conducts significant work for the fulfillment of the resolutions of the Fourth All-Union Dosaaf Congress. The obligation to enlist all the adult population of the Rayon into the Society, undertaken by the rayon Dosaaf organization, was fulfilled ahead of schedule. For the first half of 1959, its ranks grew by 6,300 individuals. In all kolhozes, institutions, and schools of the region, strong local organizations were set up.

Operating at the present time the Petrovskaya Rayon organization are more than 170 various clubs and courses, 100 sports teams and an independent automobile club in which about half of all the members of the Society train and perfect their sports skills. In this year alone, 125 drivers, 58 tractor operators, 35 combine operators, 75 motorcyclists, 29 telephone operators and 85 accomplished sportsmen, were trained in the clubs, courses, and sports teams. During this same time, about 160 various mass activities, sports contests, trips, relay races, car races, excursions, defense meetings, and mass meetings were conducted in which thousands of Society members participated. Approximately 90 percent of the rayon population completed training in the Ready for PVO First-class program.

A majority of those trained now work in their new specialty in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the rayon. They operate automobiles, tractors, combines, and other agricultural equipment.

The annual plan for the collection of member fees was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The equipment base was supplemented significantly. Dosaaf groups, relying on the initiative of members of the Society and on the aid of economic directors, by their own efforts, constructed firing ranges and equipped training classes, sports fields and other facilities. Many organizations have training automobiles and tractors, motorcycles, small-caliber rifles, and other training equipment.

These successes are the result of improving the organizational activity, of strengthening and expanding the relations of the rayon Dosaaf Committee with public activists. The rayon committee enlisted in practical work more than 400 active members from a number of reserve officers and sergeants, teachers, doctors, agriculture equipment operators, and propagandists. These people are supported by the local organizations in rendering assistance in developing propaganda, technical training and sports activities.

580 reports and lectures were given in the organizations of the rayon during a six-month period. A great deal of attention is paid to visual education. All the clubs, libraries and red corners are equipped with displays, expositions, stands, and exhibits showing the practical activity of Dosaaf organizations.

The rayon committees, relying on the public activists and working daily with them, knows the state of affairs in each local organization. At meetings of the rayon committee, presidium, reports of chairmen of local Dosaaf organizations, leaders of sections, team captains, and trainers, and also questions of increasing the Society's membership and training sports activities are regularly discussed.

The rayon committee informs the respective party and Soviet agencies, on a timely basis, about the state of affairs in organizations of the Society. As a result, questions in the affairs of Dosaaf organizations are regularly examined at meetings and seminars of secretaries of party organizations, at the meetings of party and economic activists, teachers' conferences, and meetings of employees in cultural education institutions.

Considerable attention is paid to the selection and education of the cadres of local organization chairmen. Instructions sessions, seminars, and meetings are regularly held with them for the exchange of experience. Constant practical aid is rendered to them.

Noting the successes achieved in the work of the Petrovskiy Dosaaf organization in the struggle for fulfilling the resolutions of the Fourth All-Union Dosaaf Congress, the presidium of the Dosaaf Central Committee awarded it the Honor Certificate of Dosaaf USSR. The chairman of the Petrovskiy Rayon Dosaaf Committee, Ye. M. Zhironov, the first secretary of the Petrovskiy Rayon party Committee, I. G. Getmanenko; the chairman of the Dosaaf local organization of the S. M. Kirov Kolkhoz, I. P. Kovalenko, and others also were awarded high decorations of the Society. A number of active members of the Society were honored with the award "for Active Work" and with Certificates of the Dosaaf Central Committee.

The presidium of the dosaaf Central Committee recommended that the republic, kray and oblast Dosaaf committees make good use of the work experience of the Petrovskiy Rayon Dosaaf organization and use it in the activities of all groups of the Society.

DOSAAF ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

Following is a translation of the unsigned article, "Organizational Work is Primary," published in Sovetskiy Patriot, 27 December 1959, page 3.

From the Plenum of the Belorussian Republic Dosaaf Committee

An expanded plenum of the Dosaaf republic committee took place in Minsk. Taking part in the work of the plenum were leading party and Komsomol members of the republic, representatives of political organs of the Belorussian Military District, trade unions and other public organizations, chairmen of oblast, city and rayon Dosaaf Committees, and active members of the Society.

The Plenum heard and discussed the main report of the deputy chief of a section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, A. Shipko, "On measures for the Further Improvement of Dosaaf Work in the Republic."

The activity of the republic organization in fulfillment of the decisions of the Fourth All-Union Dosaaf Congress was analyzed on all sides in the report and the discussions. It was noted that the committees, with the aid of public activists have done much, and had some success in all fields of Dosaaf Work. In the republic there are many leading organizations with much experience in mass defense work and sports activities, which should be widely publicized. More than 50 masters of sports have been trained recently by Dosaaf organizations. 596 individuals have met the standards for the first sports class. Ten world, 13 all-union and 20 republic records have been set by sportsmen of Belorussia. Thousands of young men and women are gaining technical specialties in the Dosaaf organizations.

However, the plenum concentrated its primary attention on the serious shortcomings in the work of the committees and, above all, that of the republic and of several oblasts. The main speaker and those who engaged in the discussions pointed out the acute backwardness of the republic organization in the most important areas of mass defense work and sports activities.

The main speaker and other participants of the plenum spoke about the bad situation in the drive to increase the Society's membership. The resolutions of the Fourth All-Union Dosaaf Congress on this matter

are being carried out at an intolerably slow pace. There are still a number of rural points and enterprises where local organizations of the Society are not set up. In 20 rayons of the republic, the ranks of Dosaaf were not increased by a single individual over an entire year.

At the plenum, many figures were quoted attesting to the low quality of training in PVO and technical specialities, including driver training.

technical sports are at a low level in the republic. In particular, such types of sports as automotive and motorcycling are seriously lagging. In the 1959 automobile competitions a total of 151 individuals participated. It is significant that these types of sport play a secondary role even in those places -- motorcycle and automobile factories -- where there are the most favorable conditions for their development.

Cadres of sportsmen, trainers, and judges are poorly trained in the rayons and oblasts which effects the development of technical sports in a negative way.

What are the reasons for these and other serious deficiencies in the work of the Committees? First of all, it is in the weak structure of their organization activity. This thought stood out throughout the addresses of comrades Zotovaya, Kazakov, and other participants of the plenum.

The republic committee and many oblast committees adopt many good resolutions; but they do not make sure of the organizational work to carry them out. They do not often reach, in their supervision, the city, regional and local organizations. Leading experience is poorly analyzed, and publicized and the large public aktiv is ineffectively mobilized for carrying out the set tasks.

The directors of the republic committee and chairmen of several oblast committees visit the local and rayon organizations only occasionally. And when they go to these places, they occupy themselves more with the collection of various facts and information, instead of helping the local committees in the organization of concrete matters. The Minsk Oblast committee and its chairman, V. Yakimov, experienced an affair of this nature.

In his address at the plenum, S. Shatilov, first deputy chairman of the Central Committee, the Dosaaf, emphasized that the faulty manner of direction on the part of the republic committee is the basic reason for the backwardness in the work of the Dosaaf organizations. In its resolutions, the committee pointed out the need to carry out the decrees of the Fourth All-Union Congress and of the Dosaaf Central Committee for increasing the membership of the Society, but in the plans assigned to the organizations, reduced tasks are set year in and year out. For example, judging by the plan outlined for 1960, the republic committee would fulfill the resolutions of congress for increasing the membership of the Society not by 1962, but over the course of 10 or 12 years. The second serious reason for the backwardness of the Belorussian organiza-

tion is the under valuation of organizational, agitation, and propaganda work on the part of the Dosaaf republic committee, which has not really mobilized the workers of the committees and the public aktiv for this work.

At the plenum of the Dosaaf republic committee, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Comrade P. Masherov gave an address. Despite certain accomplishments by the Dosaaf committees," he stated "the general state of affairs in organizations of the Society in the republic cannot satisfy us. Dosaaf committees ineffectively resolve such important problems as the effort to engage a large segment of the population in mass defense work and sports activities, the training of technical cadres, and development of new sportsmen.

The deficiencies in the activity of the committees, Comrade Masherov continued, are, as correctly noted by the participants of the plenum, a consequence of a low-level of organizational activity of many of the Dosaaf Committees.

Comrade Masherov underscored the great significance of joint work of Dosaaf Committees, the Komsomol, trade unions, and councils of sports societies, and the significance of permanent assistance to Dosaaf organizations on the part of the Soviet and economic organs, particularly in the strengthening of the equipment base of the groups.

Comrade Masherov devoted major attention in his address to questions of party leadership in mass defense work. After this plenum, which must be the turning point in the activity of the republic Dosaaf organizations, he emphasized, concrete measures to intensify the concern for and leadership of Dosaaf committee activities on the part of oblast city and rayon party committees and local party organizations, must follow.

In conclusion, comrade Masherov stated that the republic organization has every opportunity, according to all the figures, to move to the forefront in 1960. He expressed the conviction of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia that this will be accomplished.

The plenum adopted a resolution in which measures for further improving mass defense work and sports activities in the republic were outlined.

The plenum relieved Comrade K. Krasnov from his duties as chairman of the Republic Dosaaf Committee. Comrade V. Savin, was elected chairman of the republic committee.

DOSAAF PLENUM

?/Following is a translation of the article, "Under Critical Fire, by N. Ryabov, published in Sovetskiy Patriot, 6 January, 1960 page 2./

From the Plenum of the Moldavian Republic
Dosaaf Committee

The plenum of the Republic Dosaaf committee discussed the results of the work and the next tasks of Dosaaf members of the republic during the past year.

In the main report and the addresses of participants of the plenum were noted the increased activity of the Society's members, their indefatigable effort to obtain technical knowledge and to raise their mastery of sports activities. Leading local Dosaaf organizations of the Lenin, Twentieth Party Congress, and Gigant Kolkhozes, from the Kishinev Industrial Combine, and others are carrying out their obligations with honor and are striving for the recruitment of a majority of young people into the clubs and teams. They have developed widespread training for technical specialists.

The participants of the plenum nevertheless acknowledged that all the possibilities for a further enhancement of mass defense work were far from being utilized in the republic. The Third Plenum of the Dosaaf USSR Central Committee proposed new responsible tasks to the members of the Society. In 1960-61, Dosaaf groups of Moldavia are to train many thousands of sportsmen, and masters of sports. To fulfill these tasks, broad organizational, agitation and propaganda work, flexibility and initiative are required on the part of committees and active members. The participants of the plenum correctly concentrated their primary attention on methods for the successful fulfillment of these tasks and directed critical fire against present serious shortcomings in the work of the committee.

It was noted, in particular, that only by the inactivity of the Chairman of the Kaushanskiy Rayon committee of the Society, Comrade Zav'yalov, can one explain the fact that this rayon organization embraces only nine percent of the adult population and in number is equal to the primary kolkhoz organizations of other rayons. The training of public instructors in this area is left to whimsy and they do not trouble themselves in the matter of advancing the technical knowledge of young people. The Dosaaf rayon committee is isolated from the people. Stagnation in the work of several rayon Dosaaf committees and bureaucratic methods of directing local organizations of the Society hinders the development of the creative initiative of the masses.

Motorcycle, parachute, and gliding activities, and ship and auto modeling are ineffectively cultivated in the republic, and mass sports contests are seldom held. During the course of two years, a total of only several dozens of accomplished motorcyclists, and still fewer accomplished individuals in parachuting, gliding, and water sports, were trained in Moldavia.

In Dosaaf clubs, particularly in the aviation and automotive clubs, instructor training has been neglected, which leads to a lowering of the technical achievements of the sportsmen. It is not an accident

that the Moldavian motorcycle team occupied one of the last places in the Second Spartakiad of the USSR. The results of those engaged in marksmanship activities are still low. Several branches of the rifle club have been set up in the republic and there are also independent clubs, but they do not get systematic practical assistance.

Those who engaged in the discussions talked about the opportunities which were not utilized for the training of the population in the Ready for PVO First Grade program, and cited cases of deception by certain chairmen of committees.

All of these and other deficiencies are explained, first of all, by the fact that the Dosaaf republic committee directs the defense groups superficially, does not concern itself with the activity of the rayon committees and training organizations, and ineffectively controls the effort to fulfill socialist obligations.

Participants in the discussions -- the chairman of the Stalin-skiy Rayon Dosaaf Committee in the city of Kishinev, Comrade Araslanov; the chief of the Benderskiy Naval Club, Comrade Khlebnikov; the chairman of the Linkanskiy Rayon Dosaaf Committee, Comrade Mal'kovskiy; active member of the aviation club, Comrade Trozanov, and many others -- subjected to the faulty work of the republic committee to sharp criticism.

"In our rayon" stated Comrade Mal'kovskiy, "several employees of the republic committee visited us but they were little interested in the local organizations; they limited themselves to a superficial check of their activity and therefore could not render them the proper aid. In the apparatus of the republic committee there is no straightforwardness or good management. In order to resolve a problem in the committee much time is expended in vain."

The chairman of the Ungenskiy Rayon Dosaaf Committee, Comrade Lekar', said that instructors of the republic committee are rare guests in Dosaaf groups. They are not interested in the life of Dosaaf members and do not occupy themselves with the effort of analyzing and publicizing valuable experience.

In their addresses, the chief of a radio club, Comrade Zuyev; the chairman of the Dosaaf committee of the Kishinev Tannery, Comrade Tataurov; active member of a rifle club, Comrade Osipov; the chairman of the Tarakliyskiy Rayon Dosaaf Committee, Comrade Kushnir; the chairman of the Kishinev City Dosaaf Committee, Comrade Sviridov, and others, spoke on shortcomings in carrying out the resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the Society and the Third Plenum of the Dosaaf Central Committee.

The participants of the plenum noted that the serious omissions in mass defense work and sports activities had been subjected more than once to criticism at plenums and meetings of defense activists. However, the chairman of the republic committee, Comrade Grekul, and other leading workers did not listen to the voice of the people and did not manifest a creative fervor in their work and continued to direct by formal bureaucratic methods.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldanavian Communist Party of Moldavia, Comrade Skurtul, and the chief of an administration of the Dosaaf Central Committee, Comrade Varennikov, spoke at the plenum.

The plenum relieved from his duties the chairman of the Republic Dosaaf committee, Comrade Grekula, and his deputy, Comrade Zubov and removed them from the presidium of the committee.

The participants of the plenum adopted a resolution directed at the elimination of the present shortcomings and at the strengthening of all mass defense and sports activities.

D. Tanasevskiy was elected chairman of the Republic Dosaaf committee.

DOSAAF ORGANIZATION

THE PUBLIC AKTIV IS OUR MAIN STRENGTH

[Following is a translation of the article, "The Public Aktiv Is Our Main Strength," by S. Antonov, published in Sovetskiy Patriot, 10 January 1960, page 2.]

Notes from the Dosaaf Conference of Bashkiria

To the credit of the Dosaaf members of Bashkiria are a number of good things. The ranks of the republic organization of the society have grown significantly. For the past year, the number of Dosaaf members have more than doubled in this area. More than nine percent of the members of the republic organization have technical specialties. There are also many gratifying changes in the field of sports activities. The number of masters of automotive sports has tripled. Among them are champions of the Soviet Union, B. Samorodov and F. Shaynurov, champion of Europe and prize winner of many international events Yu. Dudorin, member of the USSR select team N. Chernov, and others.

The ranks of the masters of the radio clubs have been reinforced. The republic radio club, for the fourth year, holds first place in the Soviet Union.

The accomplished sportsman, Koloskov, established an all-union record among youthful participants for marksmanship, and Master of Sports, A. Matyushin and the accomplished sportsman B. Galeyev in sniper competitions won the rank of RSFSR champions. All of them are products of the Dosaaf Society.

One could cite further examples and relate about interesting and numerous contests for all aspects of technical sports, about the participation in them of a great number of Dosaaf groups, the training of motorcyclists, drivers, civil instructors, judges and trainers. What can't an organization do if it relies on the public aktiv in its operations!

Committee chairman of the primary organization at the oil Oktyabr' skneft' oil administration Engineer Comrade Usmanov, is one of the many enthusiasts in Dosaaf work. He was able to enliven the activity of this previously lagging group and to interest and draw into the ranks of the Society a large number of workers and other personnel. Clubs for radio amateurs, rifle clubs, and motorcycle courses operate fruitfully. Approximately 40 drivers were trained during the year.

When it was decided in the administration to take up marksmanship, the question arose, "Where can we fire? There is no firing range."

"There will be !" The Dosaaf members said decisively. And by their own labor, they constructed a handsome concrete semi-enclosed range. And now, for the second year, the transferable cup of the republic for marksmanship is held by the committee.

One can say the same about Comrade Samoylov, Dosaaf committee chairman at the Ufimskiy electronic tube plant. He undertook his assigned duties with alacrity. He set up strong ties with party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, enlisted their support, selected his assistants, as he himself was selected, from the ranks of the enthusiasts, and the work went into full swing. Almost 90 percent of all workers and employees of the factory became members of the Society. The training and sports sections are constantly active. They are skillfully directed by Comrades Babina, Kaplanov and Tuchkov.

In the work of Dosaaf committees, many difficulties are encountered. However, if the committee is headed by an energetic individual with initiative, if he has a good aktiv and a strong tie with the masses, he will not be faced with overwhelming difficulties. Consider the case of the committee chairman of a primary Dosaaf organization at a technical repair station in Yansul'skiy Rayon, Comrade Rafikov. It was necessary to lend him a great deal of material and moral help so that the Dosaaf work should be come interesting. The result was that in the past year, 80 tractor operators, drivers and motorcyclists were trained. The whole technical repair station group was trained in Ready for PVO First Class program. It is interesting that this activity has affected the growth of Dosaaf membership and the improvement of the equipment base of the organization.

There is a good number of such zealous enthusiasts. In the republic, the successes of primary organizations at Zhdanov Kolkhoz in Mechetlinkskiy Rayon are well known. Where approximately 90 percent of the the adults are Dosaaf members. Also known are the Frunze Agricultural Artel of the same Rayon, the Vostok Artel of Kugarchinskiy Rayon, and others.

It is gratifying that those in Bashkiria are manifesting concern for the improvement of work with the most active members. There number grows each year. Public instructors in the technical sports alone number tens of thousands; there are approximately four thousand propagandists, and so forth. Every fourth member of Dosaaf has a permanent assignment.

Even the quality of the aktiv personnel has improved. More than half are leaders of industry, engineers, technicians, agronomists, teachers and leading workers of enterprises, kolkhozes, trade unions, and komsomol organizations.

From the conference rostrum, accolades were given on behalf of the director of Construction Trust No. 3, Comrade Balaban; the director of the Bashkir, Automobile Trust, Comrade Buzhukhovskiy; the director of the Ufinskiy Order of the Lenin Oil Refinery, Comrade Varfolomeyev; the chairman of the Dmitrov Kolkhoz in Kugarchinskiy Rayon, Comrade Vakhrushev, and others. They render great assistance to the groups of the Society, particularly in setting up and improving the equipment base.

The Bashkirskaya Oblast Committee, of the CPSU directs the work of the republic Dosaaf organization on a daily basis. It supports all worthwhile undertakings of Dosaaf members. The secretary of the Ufa City Party committee, Comrade Yangirov; the secretary of the Oktyabr'skiy City Party Committee, Comrade Zakharov; secretary of the Aurgazinskiy Rayon Committee, Comrade Mikhaylov, and others devote much attention to the activities of the Society.

It was emphasized at the conference that the results of the Bashkir Dosaaf organization activities would be considerably better if there were no serious shortcomings such as exist in the work of a number of committees of the society, including the republic committee (chairman; Comrade Safin). Participants at the conference justly noted that along with the organizations of the Society which have achieved successes, there are also a number of groups where the situation is not so good on matters of recruiting, training of technical specialists and, particularly, the quality of training and development of sports activities.

Republic committee members appear in the rayons regularly, but for the most part, as the delegates said, for inspections; "they check, read us the riot act, and then leave; but there is little practical assistance."

Chairman of the Chishminskiy Rayon Committee, Comrade Khlamushkin, stated at the conference, "For two years I have been working and I have yet to see a soul from the republic committee. And you know it is only one hour's ride by train from Ufa over to us. We are simply left high and dry."

The Chairman of a primary organization, Comrade Grebnev, reported that representatives from Moscow did not visit them at the Ufimskiy plant even once, nor were the directors of the Bashkir Dosaaf committee seen.

Contacts between the Dosaaf committee and the Oblast Komsomol Committee are weak. It is not accidental that almost a half of the Komsomol members of the republic are not in the ranks of the Society. This shortcoming was noted in 1959 at a meeting of the republic party aktiv. But since then little has changed.

In a number of organizations, the situation in the selection of cadres is not good. In these organizations, during the report period, two thirds of the city and rayon committee chairmen were changed, six of whom were removed due to the chaotic state of their work. Sometimes people who without interest or zeal replace good leaders with initiative. This happened, for example, in Fedorovskiy Rayon. And in the Belebeyskiy Rayon Committee, two chairmen were removed during one year.

The help rendered to cities and rayons by the republic Dosaaf clubs is infinitesimal. They hardly train any public instructors for the outlying districts and their personnel seldom visit the local areas.

There are also other deficiencies in the work of the Bashkir organization. The effort to draw women into Dosaaf Work is very poor. The fact that of the 117 delegates who participated at the conference, only four were women attests to the underestimation of this matter. However, for some reason, there was nothing said about this at the conference.

Nor was the subject broached concerning the activity of the members of the Society who are students in schools, higher schools, and technical schools, which would be worth discussing. It is known that this is one of the weak links in the work of the republic organization.

The third Plenum of the Dosaaf USSR central Committee planned a course for the further enhancement of the Society's work. The activity of the Dosaaf organizations must now be drawn up in light of its decisions. But at the conference, it became evident that the work to fulfill the decisions had hardly begun, despite the fact that a great deal of time had passed since the plenum. Comrade Stegantsev, a representative from the Dosaaf Central Committee, reported that the active members were far from familiar with these decisions. At a seminar of local organization leaders in Ufa, in the Leninskiy Rayon, for example, it turned out that out of 40 individuals, only three had read the plenum's decisions.

The conference resolved to increase the number of Dosaaf members significantly; to create local organizations at all enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes; to increase the number of sportsmen by not less than two or three times in 1960-61; to fulfill the plan for collection of member fees in the first quarter; to improve agitation and propaganda work; to create lecture groups in each committee; and to utilize the press, radio, television and movies to propagandize the tasks and aims of Dosaaf on a wide scale.

Comrade A. Sabirov, chief of a section of the oblast Komsomol committee, was elected an ex officio deputy chairman of the republic Dosaaf committee.

DOSAAF COMPETITIONS

EVERY FOURTH MEMBER A SPORTSMAN

Following is a translation of the article, "Every Fourth Member a Sportsman," by A. Gulidov, deputy chairman of the Moskovskaya Oblast Dosaaf Committee, published in Sovetskiy Patriot, 10 January 1960, page 2.

The primary Dosaaf organization of the Moscow petroleum plant, participating in the all-Russian socialist competitions of Dosaaf groups at industrial enterprises, is meeting its obligations in a successful manner.

The program in this Dosaaf group is proceeding well. This is made possible, first of all by a good equipment base. With the assistance of the management and the plant trade-union committee, two trucks, three motorcycles, three radio sets, a launch and small-caliber rifles were obtained and a garage for the vehicles and pneumatic range were constructed. The Dosaaf members, through their own efforts, built a firing range.

The local organization has six well-equipped classrooms for the training of technical cadres. All the students are provided with the required textbooks. Practical instruction is conducted with two trucks equipped with dual controls.

In a class for radio telegraphers there are 25 telegraph keys and telephone headsets on several tables. In charge of academic matters is N. Gezha, a radio expert, who has rich experience in the construction and design of equipment.

The training classroom for radio masters was equipped with great enthusiasm. In the classroom there are various components, models, instruments, a testing apparatus, diagrams, and posters. In the workshop there is a lathe, a drill and a grinder.

In 1959 the students in the radio masters circle manufactured four television sets and 18 radio receivers, repaired 20 receivers, and installed radios for the factory employees.

The Dosaaf members of the plant expended much effort on the equipment of PVO classroom. In the classroom there is everything required for the training of workers, employees, engineers, and technicians in the Ready for PVO First Grade program: posters, gas masks, individual and group means for protection, and decontaminating and other equipment.

Even rifle enthusiasts have their own training classroom.

Relying on the vast public aktiv and a good training and sports base, the committee, headed by A. Timofeyev and twice awarded the certificate "for Active Work," organized a broad technical propaganda program among the workers and employees of the factory. More than 100 third-class drivers, 25 motorcyclists, five mechanics, and 18 accomplished marksmen were trained in 1959 alone. Almost 400 individuals joined the ranks of radio masters and radio telegraphers.

In the primary Dosaaf organization at the Moscow petroleum plant, 30 percent of the members of the Society have technical specialities. More than a third of the organization personnel take part in various contests and every fourth Dosaaf member engages in a sport.

These successes are achieved largely due to the fact that the party committee and its chairman, L. Basanskaya constantly direct and control the activity of the primary Dosaaf organization. Almost all the communists and Komsomol members are members of the Society and take an active part in the mass sports activities. With the aid of the party organization, the Dosaaf factory committee created a hard working public aktiv.

Fulfilling the resolutions of the Third Plenum of the Dosaaf USSR Central Committee, the factory organization is expanding the training of technical specialists even further and is attaining a higher level of sports activities.

DOSAAF MEETINGS

PLUSES AND MINUSES

Following is a translation of the article, "Pluses and Minuses," by K. Suyuntayev, published in Sovetskiy Patriot, 20 January 1960, page 2.

The fourth Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast' Dosaaf conference was convened. The chairman of the oblast committee, comrade Utegenov, gave the main address.

In the main address and the speeches of delegates, it was noted that the oblast Dosaaf organization, under the direction of party organs and in close coordination with Soviet, Komsomol, trade-union, and other public organizations, achieved some successes in the organization of group and sports activities. Tens of thousands joined the Society; the network of clubs, courses, and sports teams was greatly expanded; and various mass activities began to be held more often.

The Dosaaf groups became organizationally stronger and supplemented their economic technical base. Rescue stations were constructed in Kzyl-Orda and Akal'sk and rifle ranges in Chliliyskiy and Teren'-Uzyakskiy Rayons. Branches of the automobile club are operating in the Chilliyskiy, Aral'skiy, Dzhlagashskiy, and Kazalinskiy Rayons. Just the past year training manuals were purchased amounting to 2,405,000 rubles.

However, there are substantial shortcomings in the activity of the Dosaaf organizations of the oblast. The level of mass and sports activities still does not meet the requirements of the Fourth All-Union Dosaaf Congress and the Third *lenum of the Dosaaf Central Committee.

The reason is the fact that a number of Dosaaf committees ineffectively direct the primary organizations, and analyze and publicize the experience of leading groups, and permit a doctrinaire approach in propaganda work. Technical types of sport are poorly developed.

In Yany-Kurganskiy, Oral'skiy, and Syr-Dar'inskiy Rayons and in the city of Kzyl-Orda, the situation is unsatisfactory in the matter of training the population in the Ready for PVO First Grade program,

Many delegates spoke about the fact that there are conditions for good organization of Dosaaf work in the oblast. The chairman of the Dzhlagashskiy Rayon Dosaaf Committee, Comrade Shapagatov, related his experience of joint operation with Soviet, Komsomol, Trade-union and other public organizations for an increase in the ranks of the Society. In 1959 alone, 16 local organizations were newly established and 300 individuals were enrolled as Dosaaf members. Conditions for fruitful operations of a branch of the automobile club were set up under which tens of Dosaaf members are now trained and the required training and sports facilities are available.

The Secretary of the Oblast Komsomol Committee, Comrade Bekh-hozhsyev, spoke about the need for a further strengthening of the ties of the Dosaaf groups with the Komsomol, and for improving sports activities.

The Chairman of the primary organization of the reed-processing plant in Chilliyskiy Rayon, Comrade Tereshchenko, devoted her address to problems of improving the direction of the Society's organizations on the part of the oblast Dosaaf committee and of strengthening the equipment base. "Publications, training manuals, and posters," the chairman of the Teren' Uzyakskiy Rayon Dosaaf committee, Comrade Alybayev, reported, "are sent to us in Russian while 95 percent of the people in the region are Kazakhs. The republic committee must take this into consideration and send more publications in the Kazakh language for our oblast.

The chief of a section of the oblast party committee, Comrade Pobirukhin, and the deputy chairman of the republic Dosaaf Committee of Kazakhstan, Comrade Pavlov, also gave addresses at the conference.

The conference adopted a resolution directed toward the fulfillment of the tasks set by the fourth Dosaaf Congress and the plenums of the Dosaaf Central Committee.

New Personnel of the oblast committee and the auditing committee were elected.

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